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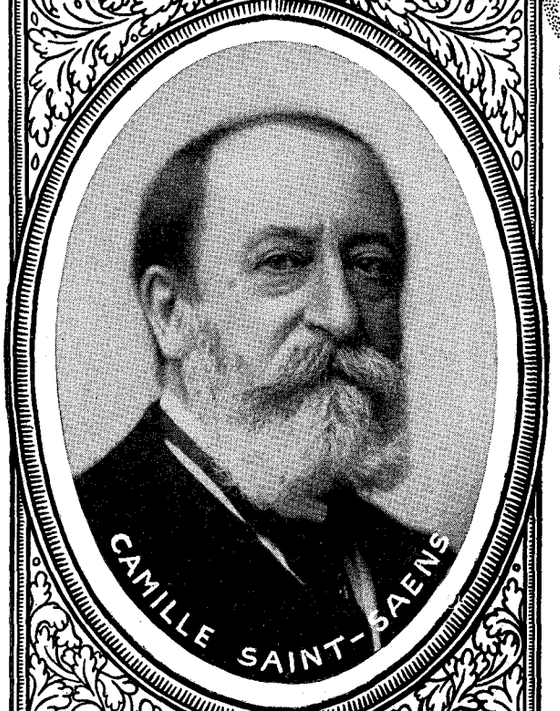

H. B. REISSMAN

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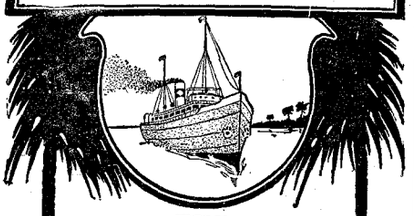

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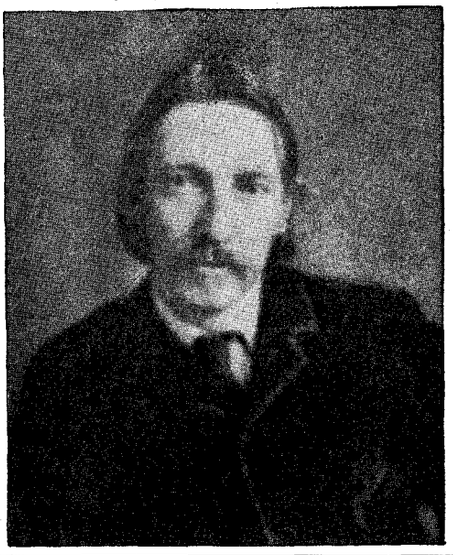

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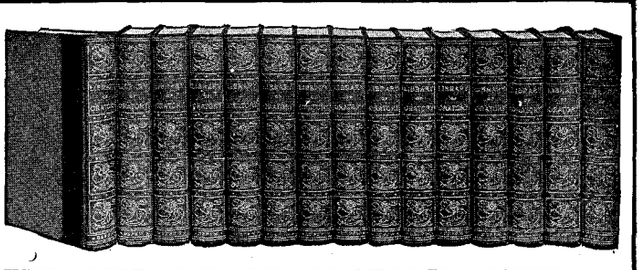

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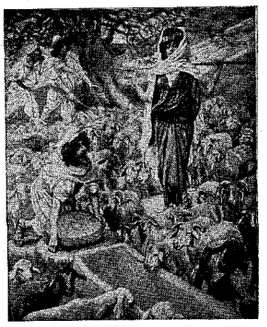

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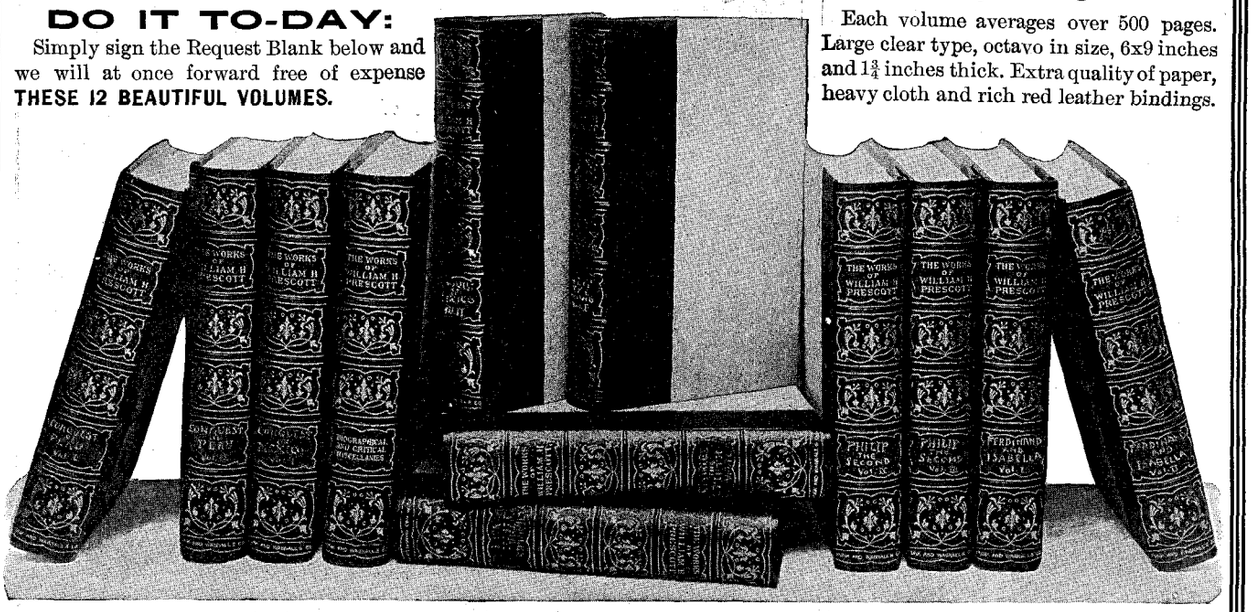

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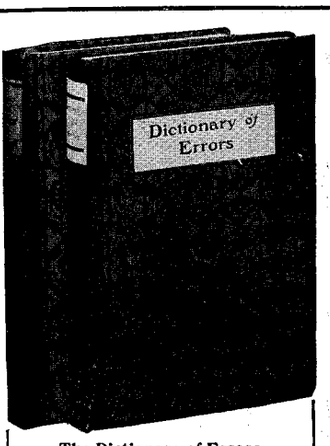

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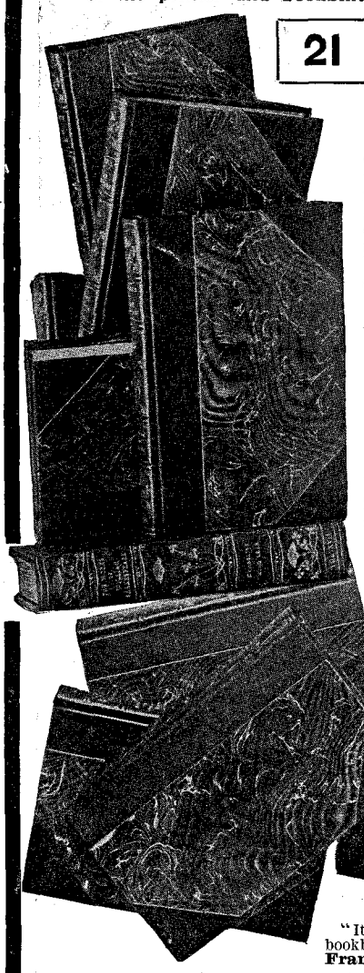

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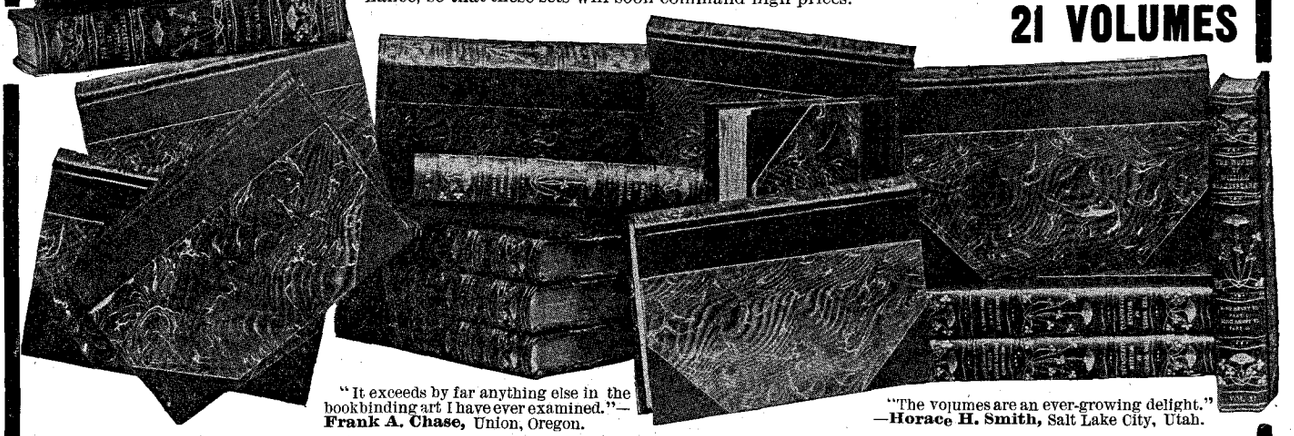

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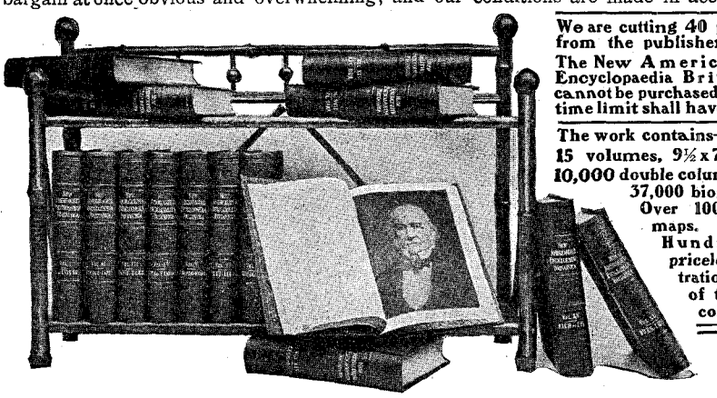

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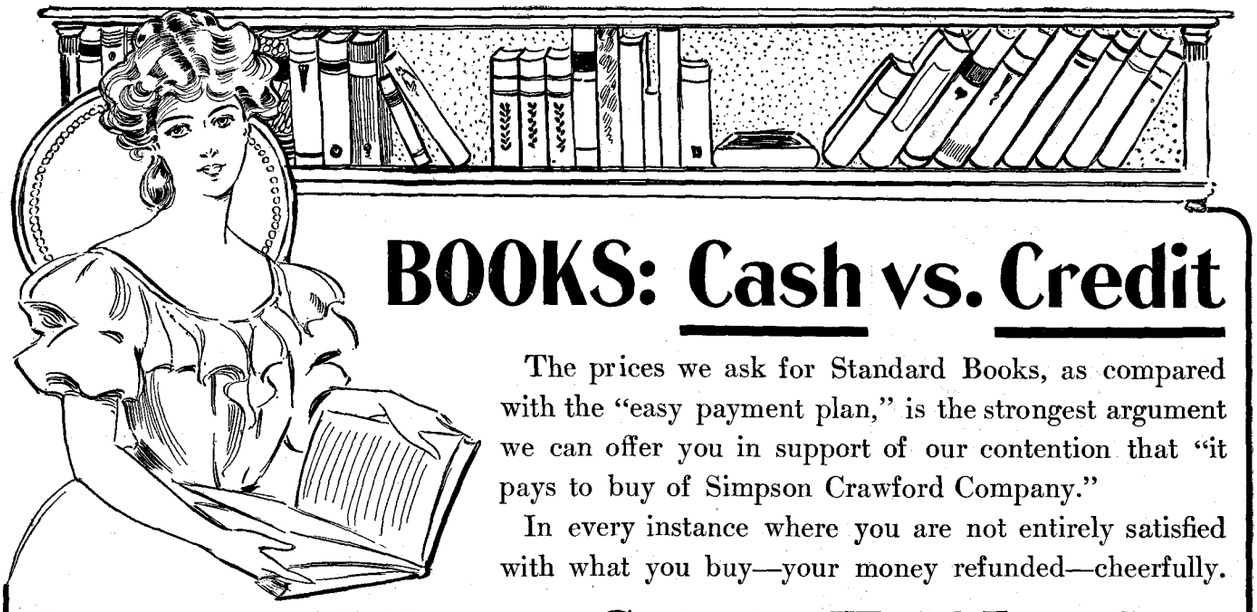

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VOL. XXXIII., NO. 22 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 867

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STANDARD OIL'S COMPLACENCY.

WHILE the United States Government, supported by the plaudits of the press, furbishes its weapons for the pending struggle with Standard Oil, and while dispatches from Rome tell of a united movement in Europe "to crush the Oil Trust," the indicted corporation bids its stockholders be of good cheer, as "the company's position is unassailable from both a legal and a moral standpoint." The circular-letter which contains this reassuring statement predicts a vindication "upon the merits," and goes on to say in part:

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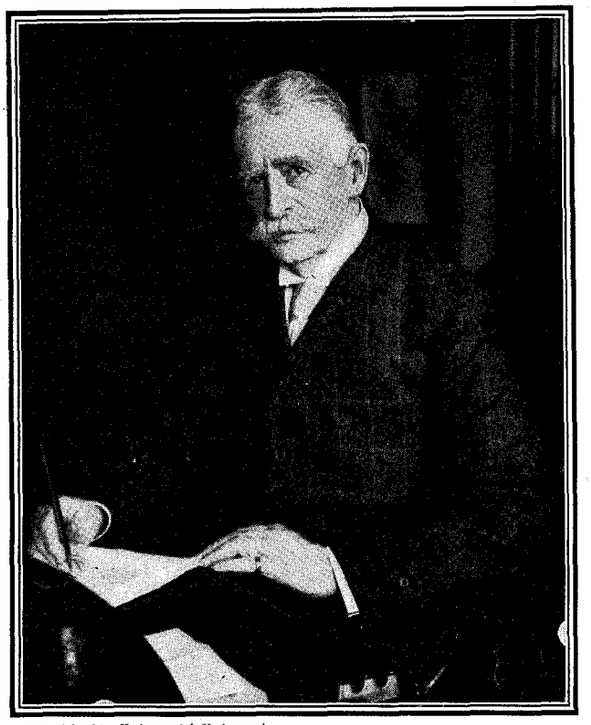

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This is the first photograph ever made of H. H. Rogers at his desk in his private office, 26 Broadway, New York city.

This document has had its effect upon the general tone of press comment, some papers checking their jubilation to consider the fact that after all there may be loop-holes in our present anti-trust legislation. At the same time comes the announcement that Congress will probably be asked to improve certain clauses of the Sherman Anti-trust law which are held to be defective. "The issue has now been joined between the Government and the greatest of the trusts under the old law," remarks *The Journal of Commerce*, "and the contest will develop many points where action is desirable." The same paper goes on to say:

"In two respects present conditions under the Sherman Anti-trust law are unsatisfactory. The law itself is singularly ineffective, and the court decisions on the subject have reached a point where they positively darken counsel instead of enlightening it. In the Northern Securities case, which went in favor of the Government only by the usual close vote of a divided court, the theory of the law set forth in the Government's pleas was not upheld in any fair or rational sense. Moreover, the dicta of some of the justices in that case seem to call into question the decisions arrived at in the Trans-Missouri and joint-traffic cases, and to suggest that, were the issues presented in those suits again to come before the Supreme Court, they would be differently met. This alone makes it plain that our highest tribunal is far from being clear as to the meaning of the act in question, while the suggestion that it might reverse its former determination of the law greatly weakens the confidence with which suits may be instituted. While the outcome of the proceedings begun against the Standard Oil Company with regard to the rebate question can be predicted with some degree of confidence within certain limits, no one can say what will come of the proceedings under the Anti-trust law. On the other hand, even if the Government were to be completely successful, it is hard to feel sure that a material alleviation of conditions would be produced from the industrial point of view. The success of the Government's case is most heartily to be desired. It would result in breaking up the present form of the trust, might subject those who conceived it to heavy penalties both of fine and imprisonment, and would exert a tremendous moral influence upon those who may be planning similar schemes for the exploitation of the public. But it remains true that the control of the oil industry would be in the hands of a small group of men just as at present, and that whatever damages might be recovered by those who had been put out of business by the trust, they would not be restored to their position as competitors, nor would the consuming public be assured the advantages of competition in the oil business or reimbursement for the losses sustained in the past through extortionate demands on the part of the combination."

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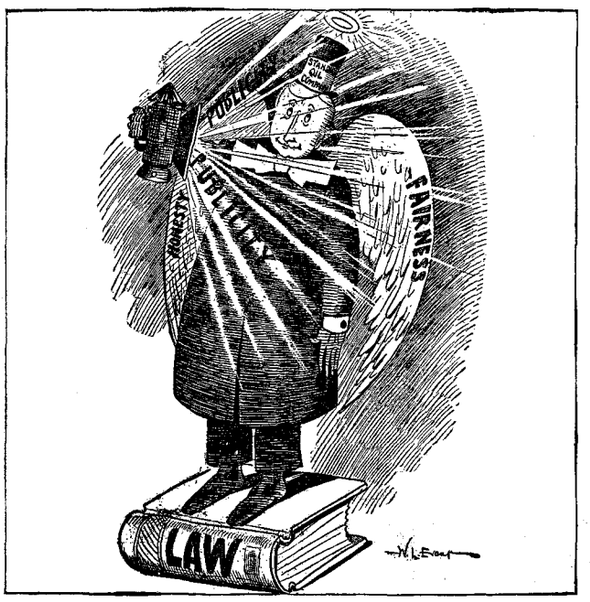
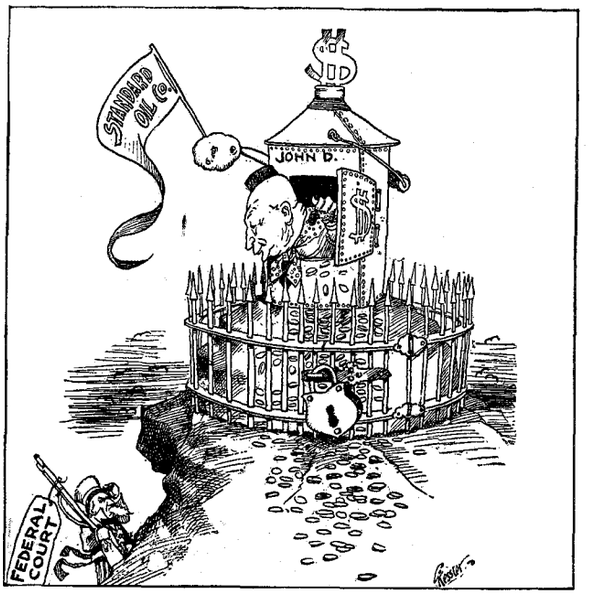


A PORTRAIT OF THE STANDARD, PAINTED BY ITS DIRECTORS.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

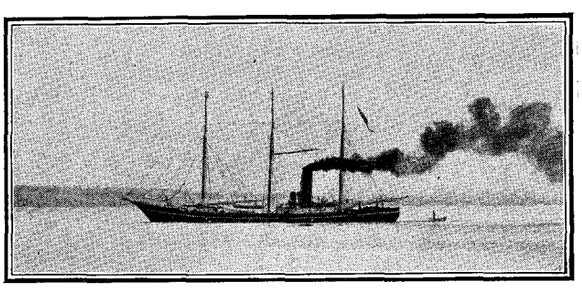


UNASSAILABLE.
—Kessler in the St. Louis *Republic*.

AS IT SEES ITSELF.

"the Administration, up to date, is making use of the poorest weapons in its arsenal." That paper would like to see the defenses of the trust battered down by "the cannon of criminal prosecution." It is easy to believe that the note of confidence in the Standard's circular is not altogether intended for bluff, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. We read further:

"Undoubtedly some of the best legal talent in the country helped to frame the charter so that it could stand all tests which would be likely to be brought against it in the courts. The company had many years' immunity from attack from the Government, but the astute men at its head must have taken into consideration all along the possibility of such an assault as has just begun in St. Louis. The Sherman Anti-trust law has been on the statute-book for sixteen years. With all its clauses the legal advisers of the Standard must have been familiar. They must have



THE "ROOSEVELT."

This ship, especially built for work among the arctic ice, suffered severe crushing and buffeting, several times losing its rudder and its propeller blades. Altho some of its interior supports had to be used as fuel for the engines, the *Roosevelt* came successfully through its ordeal.

weighed the chances for evading the penalties prescribed in that act. Every device known to the law for dodging a statute must have been employed by the company in framing its charter and in regulating its procedure."

The Standard's claim that it is unassailable in the courts "misses two very important points," comments the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*. Thus:

"The final authority as to what is legal is the court. In this case it will be the Supreme Court of the United States. The word and advice of the ablest lawyers are still short in weight as compared to the opinion and decision of the bench. It is not a new thing for a defendant in the court of last resort to plead compliance with the forms of law, nor is it rare for wrongs to be committed under forms of law. In such cases courts have been known to take account of the spirit of a law, of public policy, and of the rights of the oppressed, and they have been known to pay less regard to the wording of a statute than to the underlying principle at issue. Members of the Supreme Court are not supposed to be in complete ignorance of what is going on about them. They are not expected to ignore public sentiment when public sentiment has voiced its protests against a system which has waxed and grown fat by defiance of the rule of just dealing. Courts have been known to accomplish more by a simple decision, in which some great principle of justice was laid down and some precedent established, than any legislature or congress could do by a statute which some able lawyer had subsequently construed in favor of his client. . . . . .

"If the facts are proved, and notwithstanding this a technical victory is gained by the Standard, won't there be a legislative response to that consummation that will be effective? The difficulty is that the Standard . . . seems to be long on legal advice and deaf to diplomatic counsel."

PEARY'S OWN STORY OF HIS DASH FOR THE POLE.

THANKS to the journalistic enterprise of the New York *Herald*, which secured from Commander Peary a six-thousand-word telegraphic account of his expedition while the *Roosevelt* still lay in a remote sub-arctic bay on the coast of Labrador, the details of the latest and most successful dash for the pole are now before the world. These details reveal such unstable conditions in the ice north of the 85th parallel as to suggest to the lay mind the practical impossibility of reaching the pole by sledge. It is even reported that no less an authority than Gen. A. W. Greely, the veteran arctic explorer, after reading of Peary's experience, said that he now believes the pole will never be reached unless by balloon. And the New York *Evening Post* thinks that "for sheer success in setting human intelligence and courage against the forces of the frozen North it is not likely that Peary's latest journey will be surpassed." The story of that journey tells how, after leaving the *Roosevelt* frozen in at Cape Sheridan, where it had wintered, Peary's sledge parties, composed of white men, Eskimos, and dogs, broke northward over the frozen surface of the Arctic Ocean on a course beset at every stage with imminent disaster. The plan was to place caches of provisions along the

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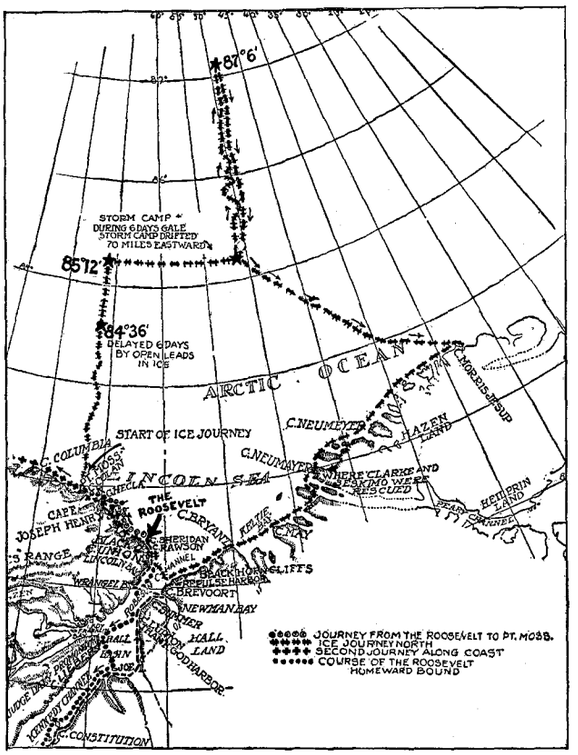


CHART SHOWING COURSE TAKEN BY PEARY IN HIS DASH FOR THE POLE.

The arrow shows where the *Roosevelt* wintered, nipt between the shore ice and the floe. The crew spent the winter in snow-houses near-by.

route to insure a safe retreat, but the drifting and grinding of the ice obliterated landmarks and made of this precaution an uncertain source of dependence. Other obstacles were the constant opening of leads, or open channels, through the floe, hummocky ice, violent and continuous gales, blinding snow-storms, and on one occasion at least a dense fog. For food they had to fall back upon the dogs, ultimately breaking up the sledges for firewood. So great was the movement of the ice that during one storm-bound period of several days Peary's immediate party was carried seventy miles to the eastward, and thus cut off entirely from communication with the supporting parties. We here give the account in Peary's own words:

"It was evident that I could no longer count in the slightest degree upon the supporting parties and that whatever was to be done must be done by a dash, with the outcome hanging entirely upon the weather and condition of the ice. . . . . .

"At Storm Camp we abandoned everything not absolutely necessary and bent every energy to setting a record pace. In the legacy of retrievable damage which the storm had left us was one small codicil—such snow as the wind had not torn from the face of the floe was beaten and banked hard, and the snow which had fallen had been hammered into the areas of rough ice and the shattered edges of the big floes so that they gave us little trouble. North of Storm Camp we had no occasion for snowshoes or pick-axes.

"The first march of ten hours in the lead with the compass, sometimes on a dog trot, the sledges following in Indian file with drivers running beside or behind, placed us thirty miles to the good; my Eskimos said forty. . . . . .

"As we advanced the character of the ice improved, the floes becoming much larger and rafters infrequent, but the cracks and narrow leads increased and were nearly all active. These cracks were uniformly at right angles to our course, and the ice on the northern side was moving more rapidly eastward than that on the southern.

"As dogs gave out, unable to keep the pace, they were fed to the others. April 20 we came into a region of open leads, leading nearly north and south, and the ice motion became more pronounced. Hurrying on between these, a forced march was made. Then we slept a few hours, and, starting again soon after midnight, pushed on till noon of the 21st.

"My observation then gave 87° 6'.

"I thanked God with as good a grace as possible for what I had been able to accomplish, tho it was but an empty bauble compared with the splendid jewel for which I was straining my life. But, looking at my remaining dogs and the nearly empty sledges, and bearing in mind the moving ice and the unknown quantity of the big lead between us and the nearest land, I felt that I had cut the margin as narrow as could be reasonably expected."

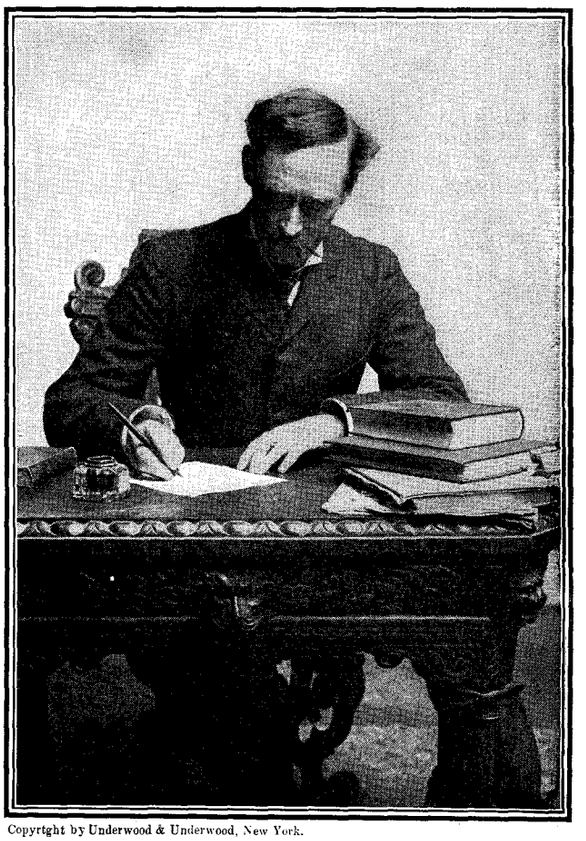
The return journey was a race for life in the face of an unremitting blizzard through which "none but an Eskimo could have kept the trail." For days they were helpless on the brink of a vast and ever-widening "lead" which cut off their retreat. To return to the leader's own narrative:

"On the fifth day two Eskimos whom I had sent reconnoitring to the east reported young ice a few miles distant which might support us on snowshoes across the lead, now over two miles wide. No time was lost in hurrying to the place when it was evident that it was our chance or never. Each man tied on his snowshoes with utmost care and we began the crossing in widely extended line. The thin film crusting the black water bent and yielded beneath us, sending undulations in every direction. I do not care for another similar experience.

"Across those intermediate miles we walked in silence. It was with an inexpressible relief that I skipt on the firm ice on the other side with a number of my party still on the ice. As we left the lead a widening lane of black water cut the frail bridge upon which we had crossed into two parts.

"During the remainder of this march and the next week we cut our way slowly through such a hell of shattered ice as I hope never to see again, a conglomeration of fragments in size from a paving-stone to the dome of the Capitol, rounded by the terrific grinding they had received between the jams of the big lead.

"On May 12 we dragged ourselves into the ice foot of the Greenland coast at Cape Neumayer. In an hour or two we had four hares. No one can imagine how delicious they were."



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ROBERT E. PEARY.

He returns from the hardships of his latest daring attempt to reach the pole with every member of his expedition safe and well, the only loss of life having been among the dogs. He himself is twenty pounds heavier than when he started.

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A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR THE CANAL.

AFTER his inspection of the work on the Panama Canal, President Roosevelt delivered a farewell speech at Colon which the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thinks manifested his "buoyant optimism." This optimism of the President, we are told, should "serve to counteract the effects of that ignorant or malicious criticism of the conduct of this great enterprise which seems to have made a deeper impression upon the public than was warranted by the standing of the critics." When asked by one of his auditors what he thought of such criticisms, after having seen for himself the condition of affairs, President Roosevelt stated his opinion thus, as summarized in a news dispatch to the New York *Times*:

"With much deliberation the President remarked that in every large work there was always some one to find something that was not done as it should have been; but the employees should on no account pay attention to such criticisms, as the critics would sink out of sight, while the work the men were doing and had done would remain long after all criticism had been forgotten.

"President Roosevelt said also he was so imprest with the magnitude and greatness of this work that he would like to see one of his sons engaged in it."

The press generally reflect this optimistic spirit, and see in the President's visit a sign indicating the much speedier completion of the project than former reports had led them to expect.

The President's order reorganizing the canal management is looked upon as propitious. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that "he has now determined to apply business principles to a work which imperatively demands them, and there can be no uncertainty as to the satisfactory nature of the result." By abolishing the office of governor of the Canal Zone, and vesting the authority of that office in the chairman of the Canal Commission, increased speed is looked for. This will come in three ways, continues *The Inquirer*, "by concentrating responsibility, by eliminating friction, and by reducing to a minimum that red tape which seems to be inseparable from government undertakings."

This order further divides the administration into seven departments, the heads of which are all responsible to Chairman Shonts, thus making him supreme in authority under the Canal Commission and the War Department. "That this would have to be done," remarks the Baltimore *American*, "has been the opinion of thoughtful people for a long time," and this paper agrees that there is no reason "why under a single efficient head the work should not go right on to completion."

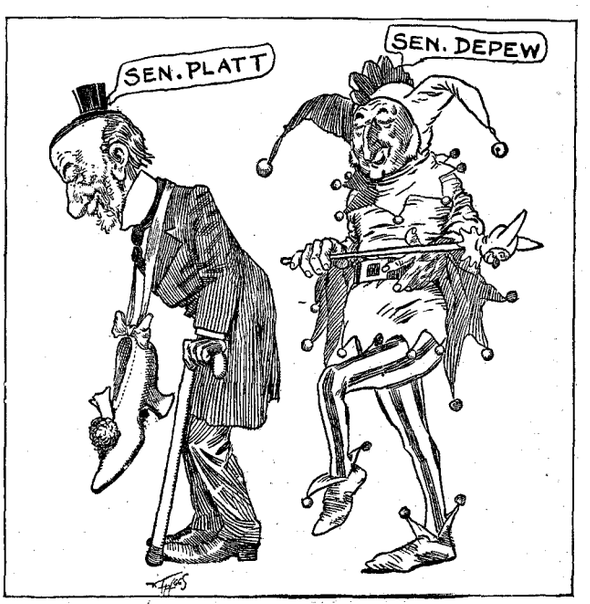
Approval of this reorganization plan is widespread in the press. Now that the administration is suitably provided for, the New York *Journal of Commerce* considers that "the chief difficulty will be that of obtaining sufficient labor." And "it is to be hoped," it adds, "that the adoption of the contract system for letting the work of excavation and construction will go far to solve that."

FOOTBALL REFORMED.

"THE result is clean football," appears to be the verdict by acclaim of the Eastern press after reviewing the first season's play under the new rules. In the face of certain prophets, in whom conservatism darkened prophecy, the new game, it is generally agreed, has proven safer, saner, and at the same time more sensational than the old. So successfully have the reformers opened up the game that the dream of certain Rugby enthusiasts who hoped to see their rules adopted by the Eastern, as they have been by the Western, universities, grows pale and dissolves. In the reformed game, the reports of all the big matches agree, the spectator is able to keep his eye on the ball almost from start to finish. Instead of watching a tangled heap of players, says the New York *Tribune*, "he can discern skill, speed, variety, and resourcefulness of attack, all that goes to make up a real game and, moreover, a game from which the vital elements of the old football—strength, endurance, and nerve—have in no wise been eliminated." And in addition to the greater glory accruing to the individual player through what *The Times* calls "these spectacular new-fangled plays" he achieves a greater immunity from serious physical injury. To that portion of the public which is neither player nor spectator this is the point of greatest interest. Mr. Arthur B. Reeve, writing in the New York *Independent*, claims that under the new rules fatal injuries are 80 per cent. fewer and non-fatal injuries are far less serious and one-third less frequent; and he tells us how he arrives at these figures:

"At the opening of the season of 1905 I placed an order with a newspaper-clipping bureau for all accounts of deaths and injuries on the football-field. The result was appalling. From the opening of the season to November 10 there were fifteen deaths, almost one every other day, and eighty-two injuries. The record

FATHER TIME—"WELL, WELL!"
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.



BACK TO WASHINGTON.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

SENATORIAL ITEMS.

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for the season was twenty-two deaths and ninety-six serious injuries.

"This year I have placed the same order with a clipping bureau. In neither case, of course, can it be supposed that the record obtained is complete. It is, however, the only method of getting at the facts at all. Furthermore, it is entirely reasonable to suppose that the record of 1906 is even more complete than that of 1905, since newspapers must naturally have had a keener nose for football accident news after the long agitation of last winter. . . . . .

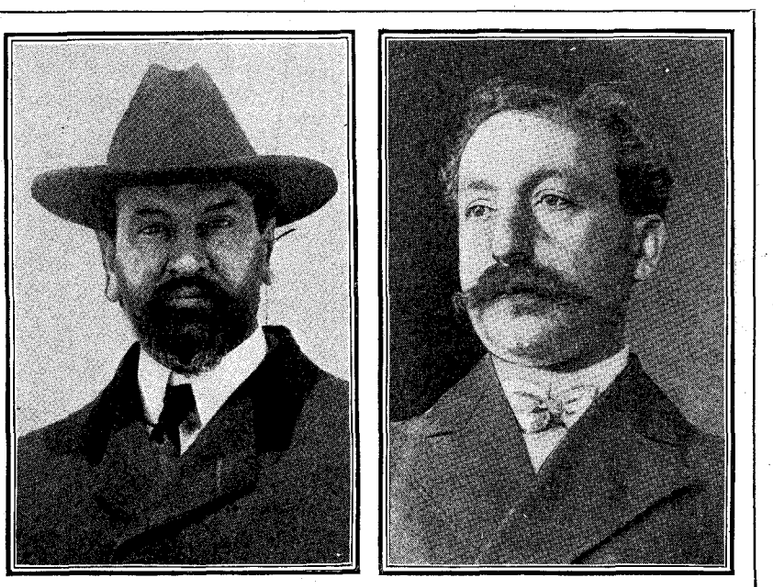
"The tabulation of the returns for 1906 up to November 10 shows three deaths directly due to football in the United States and fifty-four injuries, serious as well as trifling. Football is not yet a parlor game, but it is no longer deadly.

"First of all, the character of the accidents has changed, and with it their seriousness. There has been a slight increase in accidents due to tackling, a large decrease in the more dangerous accidents of piling of players on top of each other, and of heavy moving masses of men. The broken collar-bone and broken leg have increased slightly in number; the serious internal injuries, concussion of the brain, and dangerous injuries to the spine have almost disappeared."

Speaking more specifically he continues:

"In the accidents more or less attendant on mass play the comparison is striking. Concussion of the brain decreased from four to two cases, while three men each year were described as 'kicked in the head.' Three were injured seriously in the spine in 1905, and none in 1906. There were five serious 'internal injuries' in 1905 against none in 1906, while the injuries that in 1905 were described merely as 'serious' without details, to the number of thirteen, were so described in 1906 in only one case."

Mr. Reeve quotes the Cornell *Sun* which reminds the enemies of football that other games have also their lists of fatalities. Thus in the East alone during the last season twelve baseball players were killed through actual participation in the game, while an equal number of people were killed while looking on. This number, says Mr. Reeve, is four times larger than the list of football fatalities for the entire country this season.



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MAYOR SCHMITZ, OF SAN FRANCISCO.
"He is a devoted husband and father. His home life is of the most beautiful character."

Courtesy New York "World."
"ABE" RUEF,
The hated boss of San Francisco, whose private life, says Rabbi Voorsanger, "is of the cleanest."

THE MEN INDICTED FOR GRAFT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A WORD FOR SCHMITZ AND REUF.

READERS of the San Francisco papers, remarks the Sacramento *Evening Bee*, are being regaled with "the trivial, the inconsequential, the irrelevant, and the immaterial," offered under the guise of graft evidence "with as strenuous beating of tom-toms as accompanies the material, the relevant, the consequential, the weighty." The result, says *The Bee*, is that these readers, "hearing the cry of 'Wolf! Wolf!' all the livelong day and all the slumberous night, and seeing principally here a calf and there a sheep, gradually grow to fear either that there is no wolf or that, if he does exist, he will never be brought out of his retreat

THE MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD.
The San Francisco relief fund has been robbed of nearly $1,000,000 by San Francisco politicians.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

AN UNPOPULAR TUNE.
—Donnell in the Chicago *Chronicle*.

GRAFT EXTRAORDINARY.

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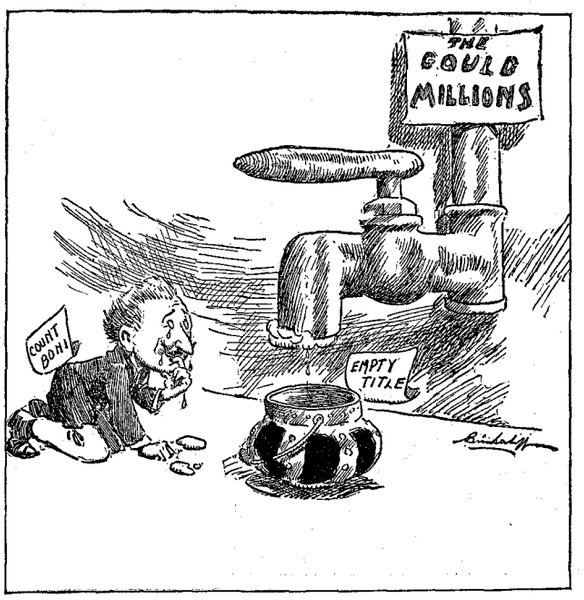

"FROZEN!"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

"OUT IN THE COLD."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

A SAD ENDING.

and into the court-room." Something of the bewilderment attributed to the San Franciscans is felt by an Eastern reader trying to appraise the situation from a distance. But while awaiting the enlightenment to be expected when the cases instituted by the grand jury against Mayor Schmitz and "Boss" Ruef come to trial, it is interesting to encounter two portraits of these men which afford a contrast to the lurid portrayals which have recently held the eye. The "whitewashed" portrait of Ruef, the alleged sinister genius in whose hands Schmitz is said to have been merely a tool, comes from the Rev. Dr. Voorsanger, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El in San Francisco. To a representative of the New York *Tribune* the rabbi said:

"I can not in fairness discuss the justice of these charges of graft, for my work is not in the political field, and I personally know nothing of the truth or falsity of these stories. But this I do know: Mayor Schmitz personally is of the most estimable character. He is a devoted husband and father. His home life is of the most beautiful character.

"And Ruef—he is a graduate of the University of California, a young man of great ability, who had some wealth before he entered political life. He is of the cleanest life personally. He never was known to smoke or take a drink. He never was seen in front of a saloon bar. He goes to his home on Saturday night to his mother, and never leaves her until Monday morning. Yet he is under indictment for graft."

For the second picture we turn to the words of Mayor Schmitz himself, as reported in the New York *Times*. On reaching New York on his return from Europe Mr. Schmitz learned of his indictment. When visited in his stateroom by the newspaper men he is reported to have said in part:

"The first I knew of these indictments was this morning when the pilot came on board and brought the newspapers with him. The only thing I can say is that I will court the most searching investigation and to declare that the charges are not only false in substance but without the slightest foundation. The whole affair is a move on the part of my political enemies. . . . . .

"My position is this. I am going back to face these charges, and I will face them without fear, for my conscience is clear."

When a reporter said, "The people of San Francisco have looked upon Mr. Ruef more or less as a millstone about your neck; in view of what has happened will you sever your connections with him?" Mayor Schmitz answered:

"I have known Mr. Ruef for many years, and I have never heard of him doing a dishonorable act. I have perfect faith in him, and will continue him as my counsel. If I had thought that he had done anything dishonest I would never have had anything to do with him. But if Mr. Ruef is innocent, I will stick to him. I never leave a man because he is in trouble."

Mayor Schmitz is further reported to have said:

"An indictment sounds very bad to you Easterners. But out West, particularly on the Pacific Coast, it means nothing at all. It is a political expedient, and is used as often for such purpose as it is legitimately."

AN IMPORTANT DAY FOR THE SOUTH.

THE Southern press are still talking about the gala day in Charleston on November 3 when the good ship *Wittekind* came sailing into the harbor, direct from Bremen, with 420 Belgian immigrants. To a resident of New York, where the immigrants come in at the rate of 1,000 or 2,000 a day, the scene would have been a strange one. "Such a welcome was seldom, if ever, given a cargo of immigrants," says one paper. The population of the city crowded to the wharves. Federal, State, and city officials were there to greet the newcomers, the young women of Charleston served them with an appetizing luncheon, and the railroads ran special trains to carry them to their new homes. "From many cities of the Southeast," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "heads of families, or their representatives, were on hand at the docks when the immigrants disembarked, ready with attractive inducements, good wages, and accommodations in good Southern homes for the girls equipped for this class of work." The Southern papers are urging the people to display their traditional hospitality toward these strangers. Twenty of the immigrants returned to Charleston from the inland town whither they had been sent, and the Charleston *Post* fears they are homesick. "Everything possible must be done," it says, "to make their first days among us comfortable and to relieve their loneliness and to sustain their spirit." The Savannah *News*, similarly, thinks it would be inadvisable to send any of the immigrants to a "pistol-toting community," for fear they might be frightened away.

The secret of all this enthusiasm and concern over a cargo of immigrants that New York would never pause to notice is the fact that it is the first of many cargoes that the South expects will solve its labor problem and its race problem. The proposed

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Atlanta Exposition of 1910 has been given up, we read, partly on account of the scarcity of labor, and a representative of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* reports that in a trip of ten miles through a cotton region where at least 1,400 pickers ought to have been at work, he counted only 14. The well-nigh unanimous testimony of the Southern press is that the negroes will not work, and the employers of child labor in the Southern mills say they can not get adults. White immigration is expected to remedy all this. The Southern States have tried to divert to the South some of the immigrants arriving at New York, but as most immigrants have destinations in view before they start from home, this has proved impracticable. So the plan is now to bring them direct to Southern ports. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* urges Louisiana to imitate South Carolina, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* urges Kentucky to do the same. Governor-elect Hoke Smith, of Georgia, according to the Columbia *State*, "is about to make a tour of those European countries from which he thinks the best immigrants could be obtained. He thereby expects to get information that he may be able to put to effective use when he becomes Governor and can begin work on his plans to bring immigrants into Georgia."

The Charleston *Post*, quoted above, says of the South-Carolina immigration scheme:

"This is a great undertaking that has been so admirably carried through. The one thing the South needs to develop its magnificent resources is an increase of its white population. The people of this section are wonderfully developing their rich country, but there is need of more hands at the plow and more fingers at the spindle, and there are in the crowded countries of the Old World many thousands who could find here employment for their industry and fortune in their thrift. Heretofore they have come in vast numbers through the Northern ports of the country and have gone to the great West, which has been developed enormously by the energy of aliens, quickly assimilated into American life. Practically none of them have come to the South, which has been marked off as a section to be avoided, by reason of the injurious tales that have been told of our inhospitable conditions. South Carolina has taken the lead in an intelligent effort to lay the true state of things before the home-seekers of foreign lands and to offer the opportunities that are teeming here to people whom we want to live and work with us and to share in our great heritage.

"The complete success which has attended the bringing in of the first shipload of immigrants through Charleston is a certain promise that the *Wittekind's* voyage is but the first of many sailings from Europe for this port of home-seekers who will help in the great work of building up the South."

But there is a jarring note in the midst of all this rejoicing. South Carolina's commissioner, in his zeal to secure immigrants, overstept, it is said, the limits of the United States statute which declares that "it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatever, to prepay the transportation or in any way whatever to assist or encourage the immigration of any alien into the United States, in pursuance of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement," etc. So the 420 immigrants stand in danger of deportation, "and the jails of South Carolina," says one writer, "will all be filled with planters, mill-owners, and other public-spirited citizens who brought them over." It seems generally expected, however, that a "way around" will be discovered. William E. Curtis says in a dispatch from Washington to the Chicago *Record-Herald:*

"The immigration officials and the officers of the Department of Justice having this matter in hand are very much embarrassed. They know how important and how popular this movement is in the South; they know that the people of South Carolina, like those of North Carolina, have been acting in good faith, but nevertheless it was a plain violation of the law and they don't know what they ought to do about it.

"It was also the direct result of the missionary work of the Commissioner of Immigration, who has been going about the South delivering lectures and making speeches before conventions, boards of trade, and other business organizations, urging the people to seek their share of immigrants. He has urged them to persuade the legislatures of their States to appropriate money to send agents to Europe to make representations and give information about wages and the cost of living, about land and labor, and to lay before the home-seekers inducements and advantages offered in the South. That is exactly what Mr. Watson did. If he had stopt there it would have been all right, but he went a little farther in his enthusiasm and violated the law. A State or a Territory or the District of Columbia can lawfully advertise the inducements they offer for immigrants. Section 6 of the law of March 3, 1903, allows that, but neither cities nor towns nor counties can lawfully do so. It can only be done by officials appointed and paid by State authority. If private individuals or clubs or organizations of any kind furnish the means to pay the expenses of advertising agents it spoils the whole job. . . . . .

"Officials of the Department of Justice and the Immigration Bureau who have this matter in hand will be very careful not to interrupt the Southern movement, because they realize its importance, and they hope in some way to be rescued from their predicament."

HOW THE BANKERS WOULD REFORM OUR CURRENCY.

A CURRENCY that is sometimes too large and sometimes too small has worried our commercial circles for a long time, and the financial writers have proposed all sorts of remedies, hitherto in vain. Now, however, the astute editorial observers seem to think that a plan has been evolved that Congress will adopt. It is, in brief, to let the national banks issue an additional amount of currency that will be taxed, so it will only be issued when there is a demand for it, and will be recalled when the demand ceases. Thus it will be "elastic," expanding and contracting with the needs of the country. This plan "is a long step forward," remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, and its adoption "would be a great victory for commercial common sense."

The plan was worked out by the monetary commission of the Bankers' Association, with a committee from the New York Chamber of Commerce, meeting in Washington. Secretary Shaw says he "will be pleased beyond measure if Congress will adopt every detail of the plan." A national bank that has done business one year and has a 20-per cent. surplus, if this scheme is adopted, will be permitted to issue additional currency to "an amount equal to 40 per cent. of its bond-secured circulation, subject to a tax at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum upon the average amount outstanding," and may issue "a further amount equal to 12½ per cent. of its capital, subject to a tax at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the average amount outstanding in excess of the amount first mentioned." It is provided, however, that "the total of credit-notes and bond-secured notes shall not exceed the capital," and it is further provided that "the same reserves shall be carried against credit-notes as are now required by law to be carried against deposits." The receipts from these taxes "shall constitute a guaranty fund for the redemption of notes of failed banks and for the payment of the expenses of the printing and the cost of redemption." It will be noticed that these clauses do not provide for the purchase of any additional government bonds by the banks to cover their increased output of paper. The following provision, to prevent the accumulation of money in the national Treasury, is of additional interest for the same reason:

"All public moneys above a reasonable working balance, from whatever source derived, shall be currently deposited from day to day in national banks without requiring collateral security or special guaranty therefor, but in no case shall the balance carried with any bank exceed 50 per cent. of the capital thereof. All banks receiving such public moneys on deposit shall pay into the United States Treasury interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum."

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle approves the idea of

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compelling the Treasury to deposit its surplus funds in the banks, but makes no comment on the idea that the banks shall give it no security. The tax on the emergency currency it considers too low. It observes:

"In many of the remoter sections of the country 5- and 6-per-cent. interest rates are by no means unusual—leaving therefore a considerable profit in retaining the notes in circulation—and even in this part of the country we are becoming not unaccustomed to the same interest rates. If unfortunately the notes did not come back as expected, would not the effect simply be the throwing of $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 more of circulating media into the maelstrom of speculation—an obviously undesirable result?"

The New York *Journal of Commerce* considers the plan a "makeshift." To quote:

"The best that can be said for the emergency currency proposition is that it would somewhat mitigate the rigidity of the present system, introduce a moderate element of elasticity when there was a real strain upon the volume of currency, and act as an entering wedge for further progress as enlightenment on the subject spreads. . . . . .

"The whole plan is a makeshift for the palliation of a malady for which there seems to be no chance of applying a radical remedy and effecting a complete cure. Banks will cling to the bond-secured currency because they have a large amount of capital invested in government bonds whose market value is held up by this use of them. Congress will be averse to depriving these of a use which makes it possible to issue them at such a low rate of interest. The obstacles in the way of getting our bank currency disentangled from the government credit and based upon bank credit, where it would serve its proper purpose, are so great that there is little hope of reaching the consummation except by gradual steps. If one short step is taken it may be better than no progress."

The President, in his forthcoming message, will urge legislation along these lines, as the Boston *Transcript* notes in the following paragraph:

"It is perhaps permissible to announce, since it will so soon become known through official channels, that President Roosevelt has 'taken up' this subject, and has already drafted a section of his message treating of it. This he has placed in the hands of trusted advisers in affairs financial, to get their judgment as to the final shaping of details, preparatory to putting his shoulder to the wheel. The appointment of Mr. Cortelyou as Secretary of the Treasury is not unrelated to this program; the President has heretofore cared little for the financial problems of the Government, having a much greater interest in foreign relations and the navy. More than any other Cabinet officer he has made the Secretary of the Treasury the master of his department. Mr. Cortelyou, who has always been the President's personal representative in the positions that he has filled, by coming to the Treasury signifies that Mr. Roosevelt has a fiscal program to carry out. And Mr. Cortelyou is himself actively studying this question today, arranging for conferences on it with financial leaders. It is said that the President's plan, as he has roughly framed it, coincides essentially with that of the committee of the Bankers' Association and the New York Chamber of Commerce, whose bill has just been made public."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UNCLE SAM is planning to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. What will the resultant solution be?—*Louisville Post.*

THE cable news says that Count Boniface de Castellane has disappeared. Better late than never.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT made a brief stop at Colon, which goes to show that he knows something about punctuation.—*Toledo Blade.*

AN exchange says that since last spring twenty persons have fallen from balloons. Does that include a certain Mr. Hearst?—*Cleveland Leader.*

IT would be difficult to raise money for San Francisco just now, unless the contributors could be assured that their generous offerings would be invested in a jail.—*Toledo Blade.*

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST has certified to the Secretary of New York State that his campaign for governor cost him $256,370. Pretty good price to pay for a lemon.—*Toledo Blade.*

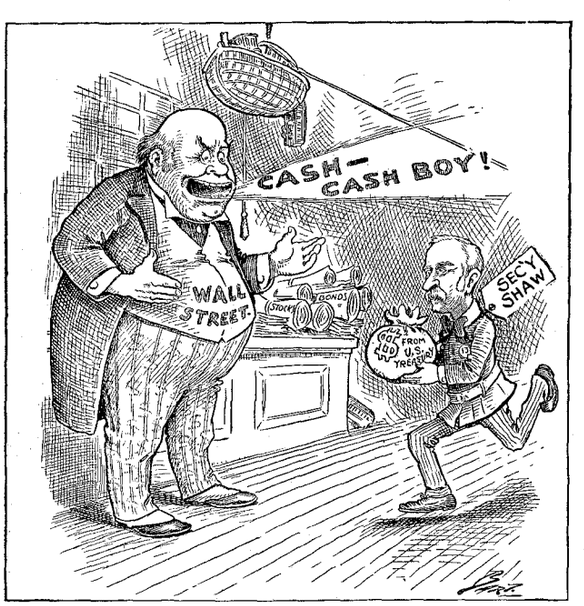
IT seems to be easier for Cuba to keep in hot water than to get up steam.—*New York Commercial.*

IF Adam, as Anthony Comstock claims, "hid behind the skirts of Eve," he must have felt exceedingly small.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE W. C. T. U. has resumed attacks on King Leopold, probably on the theory that now he has retired from the rubber business his conscience will be less elastic.—*Washington Times.*

OF course, a Pullman Car Company in such straitened circumstances that it can not pay its porters full wages and abolish the fee system could not afford to pay back taxes on its $25,000,000 surplus.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

HENRY M. ALDEN, editor of *Harper's Magazine*, was 70 years old last Saturday, and at a dinner in his honor nearly every contributor to the magazine read a poem at him. Mr. Alden is a vigorous man, however, and is now reported to be out of danger.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*



THE NATIONAL CASH BOY.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

"So the President is going to trade you off, eh? I'm afraid the next watch-dog will not be so easy to make friends with."
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch.*

AS THE CARTOONISTS SEE HIM.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL QUESTION.

NEVER before has the Japanese press exprest a feeling of resentment toward the United States so openly and unreservedly as on the present question of the segregation of Japanese children in the San Francisco public schools. Words of sarcasm and even ridicule were not altogether absent in Japanese comments on American affairs and things previously, but even such utterances were singularly free from bitterness and indignation. The traditional friendship that has existed between Japan and America since the opening of the Mikado's Empire to the world has been a potent factor in causing the Japanese press to maintain an attitude of deference and leniency toward the Republic. But the discriminative measure of the San Francisco Board of Education has stirred the Japanese mind so deeply that even such a factor seems inadequate to maintain the usual reserve and calm exhibited by the Japanese newspapers.

A contributor to the influential Tokyo daily, the *Yorodzu*, begins his article on this question with these somewhat bombastic words: "I confess I wished a number of times that I was a mighty monarch and could blow up the whole city of San Francisco, when I was there a few years ago and was assaulted and insulted again and again by those mean pedlers or laborers, most of whom are Irish, Scandinavian, or Slavonian." Continuing, he says:

"The native Americans were quite sympathetic and kindly toward us, as they are now. . . . The United States has enacted restrictive laws half a dozen times against the immigrants from Europe; but each time legislation has proved inadequate, and the result has been that two-thirds of her present citizens are immigrants. These white immigrants crept into the States just as the Chinese are doing. Luckily for them, they had the advantage of belonging to the same race as the native Americans, and so they settled here and there unnoticed, and thus became in turn the makers of more exclusive laws against the Orientals."

As regards the attitude of the Japanese authorities toward this anti-Japanese tendency in America, this writer remarks:

"There are many of our countrymen in San Francisco who have been assaulted and even maimed by the whites. Yet these unfortunate compatriots of ours have not been looked after by our consuls there, who are quite indifferent to such occurrences. I hope our authorities will wake up and be a little active. It is not always our business to crawl in so cowardly a manner. Fifty thousand souls are worth sending out a fleet of war-ships to protect."

The *Jiji*, the spokesman of the most influential class of Japanese people, discusses this question in an equally firm, if somewhat calmer, tone. While recognizing that the anti-Japanese agitation in America is limited to the Pacific Coast and is not shared by the majority of the States, this journal declares that such a movement, if carried on without restriction, as it is at present, can not fail to impair the warm feeling which the Japanese nation has long cherished for America. It goes on to say:

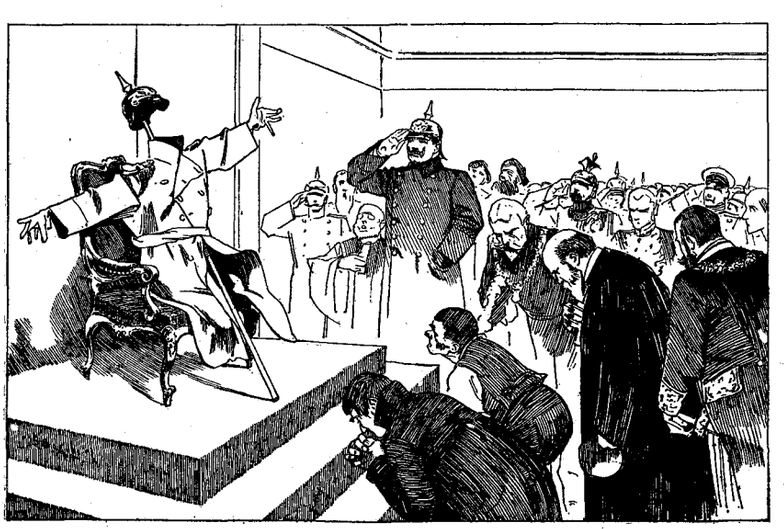
"We are fully aware of the fact that the decentralized system of American administration does not allow the Federal Government to interfere in such matters with the administration of municipalities. Yet in view of the fact that the discriminative measure adopted by the San Francisco Board of Education against Japanese children is of such a grave nature as might affect the friendly relationship between the two nations, it is highly desirable that the Administration at Washington should find some means to remedy this unfortunate situation. The ungracious utterances of newspapers and the malignant movement on the Pacific Coast of America have been extremely disagreeable to us, yet considering our indebtedness to the American Government, which extended to us its helping hand to guide us out of medievalism, we have refrained from uttering harsh words. But we can no longer keep silence, when our children are excluded from the public schools in an American municipality."

The *Nichi-nichi* and the *Kokumin* maintain in substance the same views as the *Jiji*.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN ARMY OFFICER IN GERMAN EYES.

THE German officer is no longer what he was when Bismarck boasted that the French might copy the organization of the German army, "but there is one thing that they can not reproduce in France, and that is the Prussian lieutenant." That the German officer is rapidly degenerating is the contention of Commandant Emile Mayer, who writes in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne). He derives all the data for his article from several German books, such as "Revolutionary Socialism in the Germany Army," by a Prussian officer; "The Débâcle of Germany in the New War," by Count Zéryn; and Mr. M. E. Reybel's "Crisis in the German Army," which have been translated and published in Paris.

The German army officer is no longer a thoroughly efficient and



THE KOEPENICK INCIDENT.
Hats off to the King's Coat!
—*Amsterdammer.*

KOEPENICK'S NEW MONUMENT.
Immortalizing the King's Coat.
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

THE COAT IS MIGHTIER THAN THE MAN.

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well-trained specialist, we are told. He has sadly deteriorated both in moral and intellectual qualifications. The writer thus sums up the causes of this change:

"The principal causes are two. One is the prolonged peace which has led a victorious army into a condition little short of infatuation. The second is the accession of a sovereign whose character and disposition are too well known to need specification here. We will merely mention that he is passionately warlike, and his natural turbulence has been in some way artificially stimulated by a fear that stagnation in the army may result from the prolongation of peace. He has thought it advantageous to stir up military ardor, and he has stirred it up too much."

William II., in fact, tries to do too much, declares this observer. William I. stayed at home and wore one uniform, which he did not lay aside until it was threadbare. William II. passes his days in changing uniforms, and has not the time for a regular and minute inquiry into the condition of the army which he commands. He has practically abdicated his command, and "a military cabinet," consisting of the commandants of the army corps, is in full control. The abuses thus resulting are manifold. The tyranny of this cabinet has gained for it the title of "Corporal

TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF THE TOTTERING MARIONETTES OF IMPERIALISM.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Guillotine," from the brutal fashion in which officers are dismissed from the service by its arbitrary decrees. To quote:

"It is easily to be understood in what a sad plight are those officers who live under such a régime. They tremble with the fear of what the morrow has in reserve for them. What augments their terror is the fact that they do not know from what quarter the fatal blow may come; the denunciation of a comrade, the offense given to some 'dame,' the caprice of a superior, any cause, in short, may determine the decision which is no longer the subject of an attentive and careful inquiry on the part of the sovereign."

The strong and manly self-respect and dignity of the German officer are disappearing under such conditions as these, says Commandant Mayer, and he continues:

"It becomes the aim of this officer to displease no one. He loses all backbone, his firmness of character relaxes. His aim now is not to do his duty, but to pay court to his superiors. The incessant burden of subordination, which during the leisure of peace becomes more and more tedious, he submissively accepts. The war of 1870 owed its success to the professional superiority of the German soldiers as well as to their moral qualities—conscientiousness, *esprit de corps*, and prompt initiative which had been developed in them by a marvelous education, and after the war was over keen observers admired the independence of character manifested by simple captains who were left in full control of their companies. Even a general officer would not venture to do more than advise them. Well, all this spirit is disappearing, and is being succeeded by moral decadence and the relaxation of all moral fiber."

He illustrates this moral degeneracy and declares that the Kaiser is partly responsible for some instances of it thus:

"Servility, the spirit of intrigue, hypocrisy, the taste for show and sham, have invaded the German army and undermined its solidity. The respect for imperial dignity threatens to destroy the respect for the dignity of man. Can the latter survive when the administration of justice is debauched by the intervention of authority? Remember the Krosigk case. For want of evidence the court-martial acquitted the soldiers accused of shooting their disreputable captain. The Emperor reversed the judgment. The case was tried by a new council of war, which brought in a second verdict of acquittal. The Emperor submitted the case a third time to a military tribunal and finally obtained a sentence of guilty, which he affirmed."

Commandant Mayer quotes Count Zéryn as saying that "thousands of officers in the German army are physical wrecks as the result of sybaritic self-indulgence"; that "half of them are the prey of usurers"; that "desertions and suicides among them are multiplying to an alarming extent"; and that "the most infamous debauchery is publicly rampant in all garrisons, great and small." He proceeds:

"Discharged from the army suddenly, and knowing not why, they are obliged to earn their own living, altho they have neither trade nor profession. They can only take up some humble or disgraceful occupation. Hence we see ex-army officers fallen to the lowest rounds of the social ladder, and hanging on as parasites, croupiers, or the blacklegs of some secret gambling-house."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS MONROE DOCTRINE FOR FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MONROE summarized the policy of the United States with regard to threatened aggression on the part of other Powers by characterizing "any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." Mr. Clemenceau, in his recent declaration of his party's plan, has made a similar statement with regard to the question of papal authority on French soil. "On French soil," he exclaims passionately, "we recognize no foreign Power." The Catholics, he further declares, by disobeying the civil law, in obedience to the Pope, are practically setting up in France an authority to which they pay allegiance at the expense of the loyalty they owe to the Republic. He will not tolerate this intrusion of a foreign potentate, and he proclaims that the Law of Separation is in essence a religious Monroe Doctrine for France. Mr. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, speaking of the Pope's encyclical and the Government's defiance of it, recently remarked, in explaining the intentions of the Clemenceau Ministry:

"The encyclical was launched against the bishops and against you Catholics. I know the anguish of conscience which filled many hearts on this account and I sympathize with such feelings. But if the Catholics break French law through fidelity to a Roman pope, I shall show as much energy in striking at them as I have so far shown generosity in my treatment of them."

The London *Spectator* thus outlines the attitude of the Ministry:

"They deny absolutely the right of a foreign Power to interfere in French affairs. They will be as gentle as possible in their internal application of the Separation Law. As Mr. Briand has pointed out, that law, if the bishops will obey it, will secure to the church her property, her control of the ecclesiastical buildings, and for nine years the pensions of her priesthood; but in the event of the bishops refusing to obey the law—and as yet they threaten to disobey it—the Government will on December 11 assume the control of the whole property of the church, amounting to sixteen millions sterling; and tho they will keep the churches open, and repair them out of the interest of that fund, they claim the legal right of disposing of the money. They will, moreover, they say, if they are compelled, remember that the resistance comes from an external Power subject to foreign influences, and will therefore refuse in any circumstances to negotiate with that Power."

The London *Times* dwells upon the fact that when many French

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From "The Sphere."

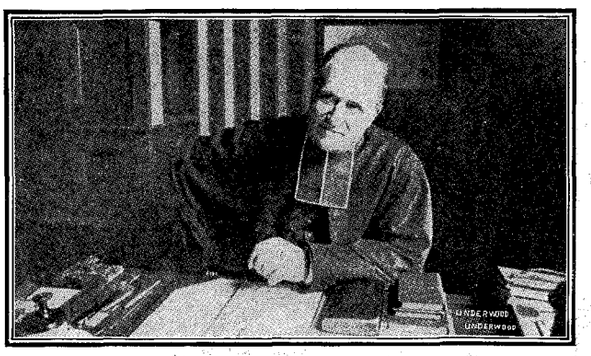
BISHOP SUEUR. BISHOP POGIS. BISHOP DUBILLARD. BISHOP HERSCHER. BISHOP PETIT.

bishops were willing to accept the law, the encyclical of a foreign bishop intervened to forbid their submission. Thus:

"Mr. Briand knows that the plenary assembly of the bishops pronounced by a large majority in favor of these associations, but their real wishes are overruled by the encyclical; that is, from Mr. Briand's point of view, by an external authority dictating the attitude of Frenchmen to the French state. The churches are to remain open for public worship, altho the public-worship associations are not formed. But in other respects the church, refusing the advantages offered by these associations, which are by no means inconsiderable, will simply come under the common law, and enjoy the freedom it guarantees to every citizen. Mr. Briand, in short, appears to intend to be as kind to the church as the church will allow him to be."

The enemies of the church are urging Mr. Briand to carry out the law to the very letter. Thus the *Action* (Paris) remarks defiantly:

"The Government has promised to go ahead. This is certainly not the time for retrograde action. For the moment it is difficult to see how Mr. Aristide Briand will get on with the work. The subtle fellows like to flourish and double before coming to the point. One thing is certain; the Government will have either to go ahead or get out. The Radical and Socialistic element in the Chamber, a majority representing the coming universal suffrage, neither will nor can tolerate any turning back from the Law of Separation. Briand, you have promised us you would take action. Let us have no compromise. Before December 11, 1906, you must go ahead against the church, or the united forces of the Block will get busy against you."



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PÈRE BODIN,

Priest at Plaisance, Paris, who has adapted his parish to the new conditions.

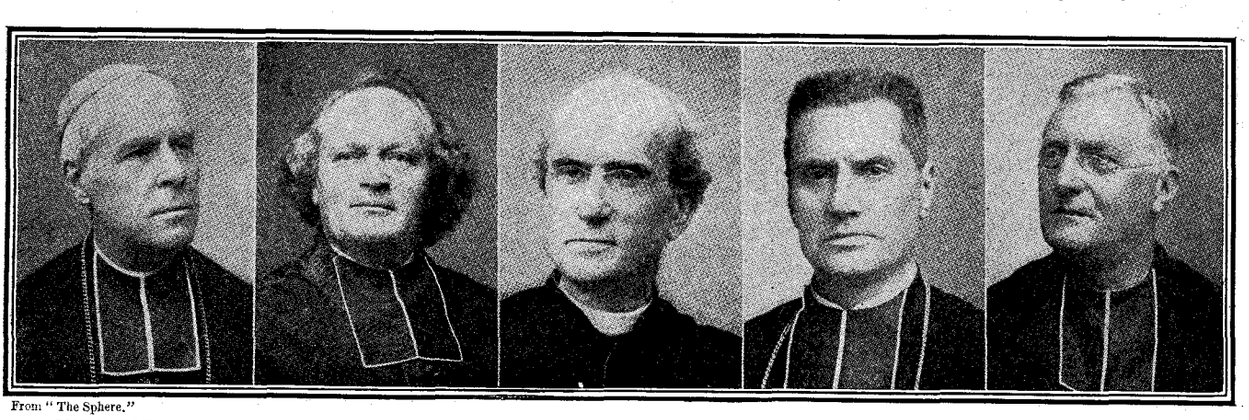
Amid the storm of contradictory, sensational, and sometimes random comment on the situation which is raging through the French press, we come upon a strange paragraph in the anticlerical *Cri de Paris*, which, however, gives no authority whatever for the following prediction:

"We are expecting a regular surprize, a *coup de théâtre*, in fact, on December 10, *i.e.*, the day before the Separation Law comes into operation. It will indeed be a pretty good *coup de théâtre*, and has long been in preparation; it has been arranged with art and address, not without that tact and that mystery proper to ecclesiastical affairs. Listen to me. On December 10 a piece of news will flash through Paris, a strange piece of news, so stupefying that for the moment no one will believe it: Rome accepts the associations of public worship. When the excitement of the tidings dies away, the news will be officially confirmed, and then everything will go on nicely."

According to Mr. Jaurès, in his Socialist organ, the *Humanité* (Paris), a woman ambassador is at present working at Rome with this object. Thus:

"We must first of all let it be known that this French ambassador is a woman, a clever woman, of subtle intelligence and fine education. Her husband is a Senator. He is a man of title and has been active in the diplomatic service. Mme. de Z. has been at Rome for a month. She visits the cardinals and other members of the papal court, she dines, entertains, and flatters them. She dwells with eloquence upon the point that it is the church's interest to accept the Law of Separation. She is readily listened to by the cardinals. But for the sake of appearance they are holding on till the last moment before yielding to her arguments."

The Ultramontane journals have something to say on the other



From "The Sphere."

BISHOP BOUQUET. BISHOP LE NORDEZ. BISHOP RICARD. BISHOP BONNEFOY. BISHOP DERAMÉCOURT.

CHAMPIONS OF PAPAL AUTHORITY IN FRANCE.

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side. For instance, the great clerical *Journal des Débats* (Paris) brings Mr. Clemenceau sharply to task for his "brutality" in speaking of the Holy See as a foreign Power which should have no authority in France. As a matter of fact, the papacy in France "is merely a moral force," not "foreign, but universal." This paper continues:

"Mr. Clemenceau accuses the Catholics of placing themselves under a foreign Power, and the Pope, a foreigner himself, of acting toward France under the influence of other foreign Powers. The Premier seems trying, by the use of this expression, to discredit and render odious a religion which throughout the whole course of our history up to yesterday has done nothing but contribute to the greatness of France. This religion is not foreign, but universal. Does Mr. Clemenceau mean to condemn it because it has this character? If so, he is doing neither more nor less than stirring up a religious war in France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MARTYRDOM OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

ELEVEN Englishwomen of refinement, education, and social standing who represent the Woman's Suffrage League recently went to the House of Commons and made a demonstration in favor of their particular views. These "suffragettes," as they have been nicknamed, were incontinently handed over to the police, haled before a magistrate, and, on refusing to give bail for future good behavior, were thrown into prison. The English press is excited over this unprecedented event. It is admitted by the English newspapers that the English prisons are outdone in rigor and severity only by those of Russia. Holloway Jail, in London, is anything but an inviting spot. Yet to this jail were these eleven Englishwomen committed, for the crime of exhibiting a somewhat ill-timed and excessive enthusiasm in favor of their political views. The treatment awarded to these suffragettes is illustrated by the case of Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, as described in *Lloyd's Weekly News* (London). We read as follows:

DEMONSTRATION OF WOMEN IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE DEMANDING THE PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.

"She was stript of all her things, save her wedding-ring, and redressed in jail garb. Her name had to give place to a number. Her food was dry bread, tea or cocoa, and potatoes. For twenty-three hours out of twenty-four she was in solitary confinement. Pen, ink, and paper were refused to her, and her only occupation was the making of coarse bags for postmen. The lowest of her kind, convicted of the most desperate offenses, could not receive worse treatment than this. Yet Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson's offense was merely the making of a protest in a way that she deemed would be most effective against a law that to her was an unjust one."

On these facts *The Labor Leader* (London) remarks:

"Once again we have to report a number of women being sent to prison in connection with the agitation for the vote. Technically, the offense for which they were tried was that of using language calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, and, again technically, they are in jail for refusing to give an assurance to keep the peace for six months. But these technicalities count for nothing with the public, who only see the broad, outstanding fact that eleven women were sent to prison for demanding votes for women."

The Daily Mail (London) speaks in the bitterest terms of the treatment which these women met with, even tho it does not sympathize with their political views. To quote:

"No wonder there is an outburst of indignation from practically everybody, from those who sympathize but little with the suffragette crusade as from those who do. In a politico-social struggle like this, one had reason to expect humane treatment, decent feeling, and an exhibition of finer instincts. These ladies are as any others—they have every claim to be treated with all possible leniency and decency. But the Home Secretary is adamant; his answers suggest a brutal method—not devoid of vindictiveness—of contemplating the whole affair. We venture to think he is making a grave mistake."

Justice (London) does not believe in woman-suffrage, altho it is an influential Socialist organ. Apropos of the suffragette incident it remarks:

"It is well known that the British prison system is the worst in Europe, outside of Russia; no distinction whatever is made between political offenders and the worst criminals. It is an infamy, albeit one quite worthy of a hypocritical Liberal Government, to condemn refined women, whose only offense is an excess of zeal in a cause they hold to be just, to the tortures and barbarities which have already inflicted actual physical injury upon them. If the Home Secretary were well advised, or as astute as a Tory Minister would have proved himself in like circumstances, he would at once order the release of the 'suffragettes,' or at least order them to be treated as first-class misdemeanants."

Women's Education Abroad.—Women in Europe are largely claiming the highest educational advantages, and we learn from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that quite a number of women are studying in the German universities either as *Hospitanten* (special students) or as matriculants. During the summer semester just past, 211 matriculated in the universities of Germany. The bulk of these study at the Southern universities, as Leipisc is the only Northern institution that admits women to matriculation. Of these students 108 are taking courses in medicine, 66 in philosophy, 22 in mathematics and the physical sciences, 10 in economics, and 4 in law. While the number of *Hospitanten* in Germany amounted to 1,050 in 1905, for the current academic year it has climbed to 1,268. With regard to the intellectual capacity of women a writer in the *Rundschau* (Berlin) controverts the statement of Félicie Ewart, the well-known German writer, who declares that those of her sex who venture to compete with men in professional life are usually dead failures. They are not good doctors, can not apply their knowledge, and are deficient in manual dexterity, says Félicie Ewart. The *Rundschau* replies by pointing to the brilliant success of women physicians in Switzerland and Germany. Switzerland, indeed, seems to take the lead in the opportunities it gives to women. In 1894 there were but 420 at Swiss universities, according to the journal above quoted. During the present year 2,193 women have been enrolled at Swiss colleges, of whom 1,518 have been Russians many of whom have been driven from home by the closing of schools during the revolution.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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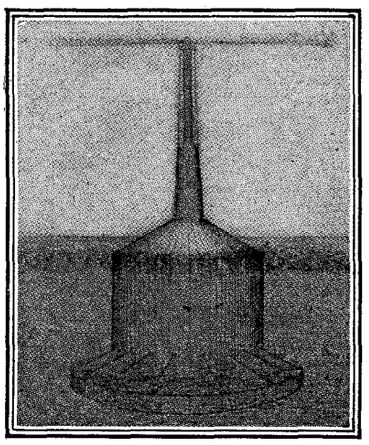
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SOLID FLOATING FOUNDATION.

BY a new engineering device invented by William E. Murray, of Los Angeles, Cal., it is now possible, if the inventor's claims are borne out, to build in the open sea structures that usually require solid-rock foundations. Thus we may have floating breakwaters, lighthouses, forts, bridges, and so on, which will remain perfectly steady no matter how turbulent the surface of the ocean may be. Says Waldon Fawcett, who describes Murray's system of steady-flotation in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, November):



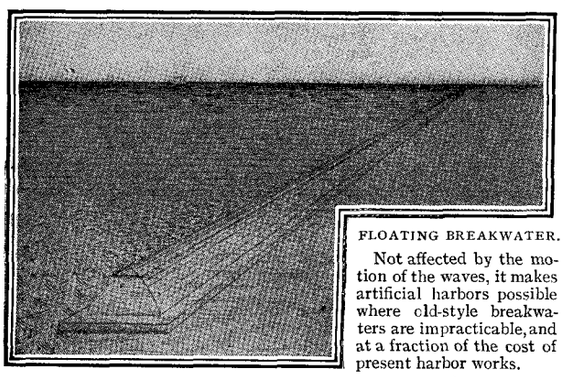
A FLOATING LIGHTHOUSE,

Which can be moored where no ordinary lighthouse could be built.

"How are these apparently abnormal results obtained? Simply by immersing the floating structures in the far-down stable waters to such a depth in such a way that the action of the heaving surface waters can not cause oscillation. On a floating body built according to this plan the thump of a big billow such as would make a great ocean-liner careen has no unsteadying effect.

"To begin with the simplest form of these steady-floating structures, let us take a hollow upright cylinder of iron, having attached to its lower end a broad projecting flange, weighted with pig-iron, stones, or other heavy material. Such a body will float vertically in the water with the projecting flange for a base. The latter, if the length of the cylinder be sufficient, will be immersed at such a depth in the dense, stable waters as to be virtually embedded in a resisting medium. Any one having a knowledge of the scientific principle of the lever will at once understand that the action of the waves on the superstructure is negatived by the resistance of the deeply submerged portion of the floating body—that any blow above is counteracted by the strong leverage below, checking any tendency to oscillation.

"The greater the depth of submersion, the greater the resistance, for, with increased depth, there is increased density of the water, so that the substructure suspended in this medium becomes more and more immobile. But the broad and sufficiently deep projecting flange plays the all-important part of rendering submersion to any inconvenient depth unnecessary, thus making the device of practical utility in comparatively shallow waters. The flange and the lower portion of the cylinder together displace a sufficient volume of the steady water beneath the region of wave-disturbance to maintain the whole body in stable equilibrium, unaffected by the motion of the waves playing around the upper part of the cylinder. It is this combination of the wide-projecting flange with the comparatively short cylindrical tube, which affords the key to the solution of the entire problem of steady flotation for marine structures of a great variety of forms and for a wide diversity of uses. . . . . .

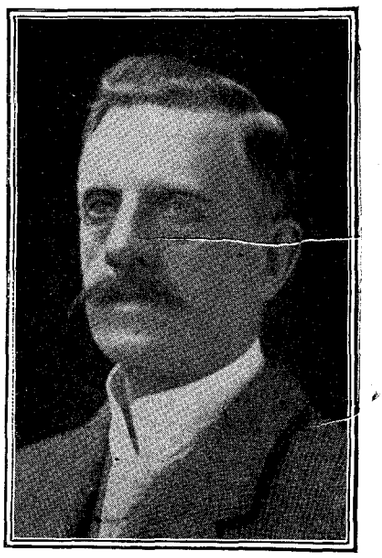


FLOATING BREAKWATER.

Not affected by the motion of the waves, it makes artificial harbors possible where old-style breakwaters are impracticable, and at a fraction of the cost of present harbor works.

"It is conceded that shore-batteries are now inefficient for the defense of cities and harbors against attack by modern battleships; but the Murray floating fortresses can be placed far enough off-shore—say, three or four miles—to form a perfect screen of defense that no fleet can approach with impunity. These forts will expose only a small target surface above water; and this will not only be proof against the most modern guns, but the sloping face will cause any striking shells to glance off with comparative harmlessness. Within will be mounted the biggest guns, and the annular revolving platform will give these every direction and great rapidity of fire."

For naval and military purposes, we are told, the principle can be developed in many other ways. Torpedo-stations can be placed farther out to sea than the floating fortresses, forming an additional barrier to an attacking fleet. All would be connected with one another and the shore by telephone or telegraph. And the invention is as important for commercial uses as for coast defense. There is hardly a harbor some of whose water frontages are not unfit for wharfage, the water being too deep for piling, and the expense of filling being prohibitive. Here steady-floating wharves can be run out, at which ships can discharge or load their cargoes directly into or out of the railroad cars. Such wharves of course rise and fall with the tide, which greatly facilitates the handling of cargo. To quote further:



WILLIAM E. MURRAY,

The Los-Angeles engineer who has invented a system of steady-floating breakwaters, lighthouses, forts, bridges, etc.

"Similarly, on what has hitherto been an exposed and shelterless coast, a complete sheltered roadstead may be constructed, by means of a floating breakwater out at sea, affording a harbor of refuge, and also protecting the floating wharves and jetties of a commercial seaport. This system will make it possible for railway companies to provide themselves with terminal facilities at any point along a coast, and at a fraction of the cost at which it is now possible to construct harbor works in exposed positions.

"Another illustrative example is the steady-floating lighthouse. These can be placed in the deepest and roughest waters, where hitherto it has been impossible to construct such works, owing to the difficulties in obtaining foundations. They can be placed at any distance off shore, thus adding greatly to their efficiency, as shipping can be directed in a course much farther away from a dangerous coast."

The accompanying illustrations are from *The Technical World Magazine*.

Coffee without Caffein.—Caffein is usually defined as the specific alkaloid of coffee, yet we are now told by *The Lancet* (London, October 27) that several species of coffee found in Madagascar are without this alkaloid, tho they contain a substitute. This is stated on the express authority of the director of the Imperial Institute, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, who, in response to an inquiry from the paper on a correspondent's behalf, furnished the following information:

"In 1901 Mr. Gabriel Bertrand published the results of an

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examination of the beans of a species of coffee, *Coffea Humblotiana*, which grows in Great Comoro Island near Madagascar; the beans were remarkable in containing no caffein. In the same year he described a resinous bitter principle occurring in these beans, to which he gave the name 'cafamarin.' He examined the beans of ordinary coffee, *Coffea Arabica*, grown in the same island, and found that they contained a normal proportion of caffein, thus proving that the absence of caffein in the beans of *Coffea Humblotiana* was not the effect of soil or climate. In 1905 he published analyses of the beans of three new species of wild coffee—namely, *Coffea Gallienii*, *Coffea Bonnieri*, and *Coffea Mogeneti*, collected on Amber Mountain, in Madagascar. These also were found to contain no caffein and to contain a bitter principle identical with or analogous to cafamarin. He considers from this that the absence of caffein in *Coffea Humblotiana* can not be due to some accidental pathological cause, but must be a specific property of the tree."

These facts seem to *The Lancet* to raise an interesting point in regard to the analysis of coffee required by British statute law. It is generally held that the presence of caffein is a proof of genuine coffee, but in view of the above facts it would be difficult to maintain that the absence of caffein proved that there was no coffee present.

PLEASURE, TRUE AND FALSE.

PLEASURE, evolutionists tell us, is nature's indication that all is going well; pain is a warning signal. If this is universally true, an intoxicated man should be happy in the assurance that all is well with him and that he is following out nature's plan. The fact is, of course, that besides normal pleasure there are many kinds that are abnormal. In a study of what he calls "morbid joy," of which the unhealthy excitement of drunkenness or insanity is a variety, Dr. Bridon contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 13) a brief classification and description of these abnormal states of pleasure. In the first place, he tells us, there is no such thing in man as absolute and complete pleasure or pain. He says:

"All special gratification supposes the momentary exaltation of one function at the expense of the others; and if we consider, for instance, the pleasure that one feels giving himself up to sleep, we shall recognize that it demands an almost complete sacrifice of the mental activities. . . . The resulting feeling of well-being is of slight value, but there are times when we feel it preferable to many others which, for the tired organism, have become difficult of access. The inevitable alternation of functional activities does not permit us to taste all joys at once; but when unequal varieties of satisfaction are distributed over a period of many days in proper proportion, they contribute in sum to maintain organic equilibrium and complete the individual education. On the other hand, if circumstances or predispositions determine the special use of one aptitude, the favored organs develop to the detriment of the others and tend to produce rupture of equilibrium and a morbid affection."

There may be certain passions quite normal at one stage of life, that become morbid at others. We expect a new-born infant to be greedy, a child to be violent and fond of play, a young man to fall in love. But if any of these manifestations appear in an old man we regard them as indications of approaching mental disorder. In fact, health, the writer tells us, is not a stationary state, but a progressive one, a constant rise in the average level of consciousness. The normal level of one period is abnormally low for the next. Each period introduces a new passion which may be regarded as normally belonging to it. When the organism begins to break down, the higher functions and passions go first. This obscurity, says the author, "always begins at the top of the stem." In chronic disease of the brain, the first symptom is the appearance of an excitement—a "joy," akin to that of drunkenness. This is replaced as time goes on by degrees of pleasure of successively lower orders until they approach those of the brute creation. Says Dr. Bridon:

"We may sum up these general considerations by saying that morbid joy has always something illusory in it; that is, it supposes an organic trouble so serious as to falsify the organic conditions of judgment. The over-developed function increases one category of feelings at the expense of the others, and consciousness accepts this mirage the more easily because the abnormal exaltation of one aptitude can not take place without lowering the effectiveness of the higher faculties. In taking on a vicious character, pleasure does not cease to procure for its subject a feeling corresponding to an ascending development, and it can not be denied that its outburst corresponds to the rise of a special power; but this partial benefit is dearly bought by the disintegration of the individual. It is true that the subject is little troubled by this at the outset, since the very decay, by paralyzing the most delicate modes of thought, determines a state of narrowness and of moral incapacity."

Space forbids following the author through his treatment of "morbid joy." Certain persons, he tells us, are predisposed to it, in which case we generally call them "hysterical"—a somewhat vague term. Such predisposition is more common among women than men, and is defined by the author as "nervous infantilism." In a person so affected, "as in a child, the perceptions are generally lively, but narrow, capricious, prompt in enthusiasm and in giddiness." The same is true in alcoholism—"the alcoholic acts like a schoolboy on vacation." All drugs act in this way to exalt or excite certain functions at the expense of others, and they may all thus be treated either as stimulants or as anesthetics, according to the point of view. He says:

"Wine and coffee give us an illusory sense of power; they make us deaf to the warnings of experience, which bid us husband our resources and not expend them to the point of ruin. Blinding passions determine hallucinations of the same kind; mystics and monomaniacs, in spite of a partial lucidity, are beyond the control of reason because their mental level has fallen while their special predilection has increased. So, even when we succeed in fixing their attention on some point, they are incapable of retaining it there and of giving the point its legitimate weight by reestablishing the normal balance of judgment. Each new attack of passional intoxication aggravates this incapacity in a regressive series whose last term is dementia. . . . In fine, morbid pleasure is an expression of disintegration or retarded development of the individual faculties, . . . the abnormal specialization of an aptitude at the expense of coordination of feeling and of intellectual mastery."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE WIRELESS CONFERENCE DID.

THE International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy, held recently in Berlin, to adjust some of the differences that have arisen from the growing use of this new invention, seems to have been successful, on the whole. The constant refusal of the Marconi company to accept messages sent from another company's station was the chief problem before the conference. Altho the rules that were adopted do not settle this point definitely, they go some way toward it, and it seems likely that a complete adjustment is not far distant. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, November 10):

"The British post-office and admiralty are so bound up by their contracts with the Marconi company that the British delegates were forced to make a strong fight against all rules looking to a general exchange of messages. In this they were backed by the Italian delegates, who were in the same position, as well as by those from France and Japan for a time. The final agreement was the adoption of a rule making intercommunication compulsory, but this was limited by making the rule a separate article, so that it becomes binding only upon those powers whose delegates sign it. It is interesting to note that during this conference the position taken by the British delegates was not in accord with the feelings exprest in the English technical papers, and altho it was recognized that the contracts made between the British government departments and the Marconi company have, no doubt, done a great deal in advancing the art, as, by means of them, stations

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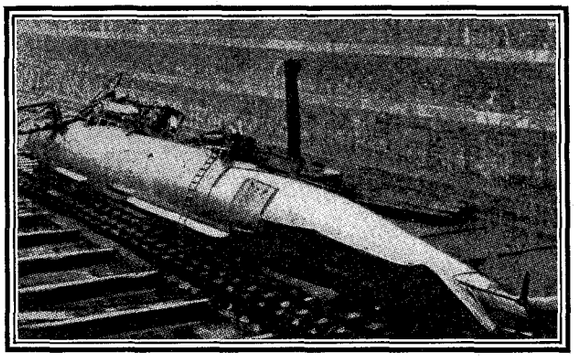
were erected which, from a commercial standpoint, could not be expected to be profitable, still such expenditures must always be made in introducing any new art. Ordinarily this expense is borne by the company which originated the art, but in this case the importance of the new method of communication, from a strategic point of view, and the prospect of its becoming a profitable system within a few years, led to the arrangement which has caused so much ill-feeling."

By the bye, we must no longer speak of "wireless," for the conference has decreed that the official name is to be henceforward "radiotelegraphy."

INDOMITABLE POPULARITY OF THE SUBMARINE.

AS accidents to submarine torpedo-boats are promptly reported and described at length in the daily press, the public has been led to suppose that this type of vessel is becoming discredited as dangerous. Comments in some of our papers after the disaster to the French submarine *Lutin* may be typified by the suggestion, made in the New Orleans *Picayune*, of an "international agreement prohibiting the use of submarines." How far these opinions are from finding place among the French naval authorities may be seen from the fact that the French Minister of Marine has just ordered the building of sixteen submarines, each of 400 tons' displacement, while the naval budget of 1906 provides for the construction of twenty submarines. Says *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington, November 10), from which we take these data:



THE ILL-FATED FRENCH SUBMARINE "LUTIN" ABOVE WATER AGAIN.
It went down October 16 with all its officers and crew, and was not raised until October 28.

"This is sufficient contradiction, it would seem, to the statement that the unusual disaster to the *Lutin* has in any degree impaired French confidence in that type.

"More than this, the report which has just been made to the War Minister of France by Admiral Fournier, the vice-president of the Superior Naval Council and commander-in-chief of the naval forces, on the subject of the recent maneuvers of the French Navy, strongly advocates submarine boats. The maneuvers, it may be said, were directed, firstly, to illustrate problems connected with naval operations on the high seas; and, secondly, to enable a study to be made of coast-defense. The admiral expresses his satisfaction with the new tactics employed, and compliments those responsible for them. That part of the report dealing with the operations for coast defense is, perhaps, the most suggestive, and in it Admiral Fournier, according to the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, refers to the almost unquestionable efficiency of submarine boats. The maneuvers prove that ordinary vessels would be forced to take all possible precautions when within range of powerful coast-defense artillery and would also be subjected to severe treatment by submarine boats. But submarine boats might operate with impunity, so far as the land guns are concerned. In his opinion, it will be necessary in future to construct as many submersible, or submarine, boats as possible—boats for offensive operation, with large radius of action, and other craft, purely for coast-defense.

The submarine boat is pronounced by the admiral the best imaginable auxiliary to large ships of the line, and he advises the construction of large battle-ships with many small craft, preferably submarine, delivering torpedo attack. Two years ago France had thirty-four submarine boats for defense and sixteen for attack; while now there are eighty in use or construction. *The Register* comments on this as follows:

"This is high commendation from an authoritative source of the submarine, not only as an agency in naval offense, but as an auxiliary of coast-defense. It is important, too, to note that France has in use, in course of construction, or projected, eighty submarines or submersible boats, while Great Britain has only forty, the boats, according to the recent admiralty return, ranging in displacement up to 313 tons, with a submerged speed of 10 knots and a surface speed of 13 knots. Russia has twenty-three, including several bought during the war. Japan has seven. Italy has thirteen; and Germany is building one, but the budget for the current year decides that £250,000 per annum shall be spent for some years on submarines.

"The submarine is far from going out of service on account of the occasional accidents which serve the useful purpose of such incidents in showing to what extent precautionary and protective measures should be applied. The action of foreign governments in increasing the number of submarines is a very practical demonstration of their value and of the absolute necessity for keeping pace with the development of the type."

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF TELEPATHY.

THE action of one mind upon another at a distance, by means outside of the senses, is now generally assumed to be a fact by persons interested in what is called "psychical research"; so much so that they use it to explain other mysteries with which they come in contact. That such use is quite illegitimate they are told by Mr. J. Arthur Hill, in one of their own organs, the *Annales des Sciences Psychiques* (Paris, October). Mr. Hill apparently believes in the facts assumed in discussions of telepathy, but he will not accept any inferences at all, apparently even rejecting the one on which the name (from the Greek *tele*, far, and *patheia*, feeling) is based. He says:

"Throughout the history of science it is to be noticed that generally new facts have been rejected at first as ridiculous, and later accepted as the most natural things in the world. Galvani was given the nickname of 'the Frogs' Dancing-master,' and scientists made merry at his expense. To-day the new force that he helped to discover is so familiar, even to the uneducated, that any specially mysterious physical phenomenon is lightly explained as 'probably due to electricity.'

"In the domain of psychical research the same thing is true of telepathy. Long rejected by men—some even doubt still—it is now recognized by the majority of investigators as a natural fact, almost commonplace. And Messrs. Hudson and Podmore explain all psychic wonders by 'telepathy' just as the ordinary man explains physical marvels by 'electricity.' . . . . . .

"Let us now ask what we mean by the word 'telepathy.' It was invented in 1882 by Myers, who defined it as 'the communication of the impressions of one mind to another, independently of the recognized avenues of the senses.' . . . Several points should be noted in connection with this definition. The most important is the fact that telepathy is not a process. It is a name for an alleged fact, but it includes no inference regarding the manner of production. The alleged fact is that there has been communication between two or more intelligences; but how has this taken place? We do not know.

"Every hypothesis of 'cerebral waves' and 'ether vibrations' in the conception of telepathy is absolutely illegitimate."

In fact, the author thinks, the very inclusion of the word "communication" in Myers's definition was unwarranted. The fact alleged is merely the appearance of the same thought or image in two minds.

This does not necessarily imply communication; it might conceivably be the result of preexistent facts, like the resemblance of two relatives. We may, it is true, adduce a possible communication as an explanation, but the fact that this explanation has been made in the case of the reproduction of drawings, we will say, at short distance, does not lend any support to its

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employment in the case of an alleged fantom appearing to a man hundreds of miles away. To quote again:

"The one does not explain the other; what we want is an explanation of both. And to pretend to explain veridical hallucinations or haunted houses by referring them to telepathy between divers agents, not always conscious ones, is, it seems to me, a method that is quite inexcusable and unscientific."

But tho it is not legitimate to introduce into the conception of telepathy any notion of the *modus operandi* of the alleged communication between mind and mind, we may certainly inquire concerning this *modus operandi*, supposing, for the moment, the reality of the communication proved. Four hypotheses, the author tells us, may be resorted to, in such case. The communication may be due: (1) To some kind of vibration, etheric or otherwise, emitted by one brain and impugning on the other; (2) by direct action of the mind on another's brain, in such way as to evoke the desired thought; (3) by insight of the receiving mind into the brain when the thought arises (clairvoyance); or (4) by some direct and incomprehensible communion of mind with mind. The writer concludes:

"Objections may be advanced against all these hypotheses, and for the moment it is just as well to abstain from such speculations. The immediate and pressing need is the fact itself; we must have more facts, more well-attested cases of the type that we are pleased to call telepathic, for want of a better term to hide our ignorance. Perhaps at some future time, when an imposing collection of data shall be at our disposal, and when progress has been made along parallel lines of research to aid and inspire us, some psychic Newton will formulate the generalization long awaited and will state the law, long sought, of this mental intercommunication."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME POINTS FOR SOAP-USERS.

THAT those who buy soap by weight should choose dry and hard kinds to avoid purchasing water is advised by a correspondent quoted in *The Lancet* (London, November 3). This writer, a well-known English physician, says that while investigating expenditures recently at a large London hospital he found that a large quantity of soft soap was being used, and that as this contained a considerable percentage of water the institution was paying a very high price both for water and for soap." To quote *The Lancet's* article:

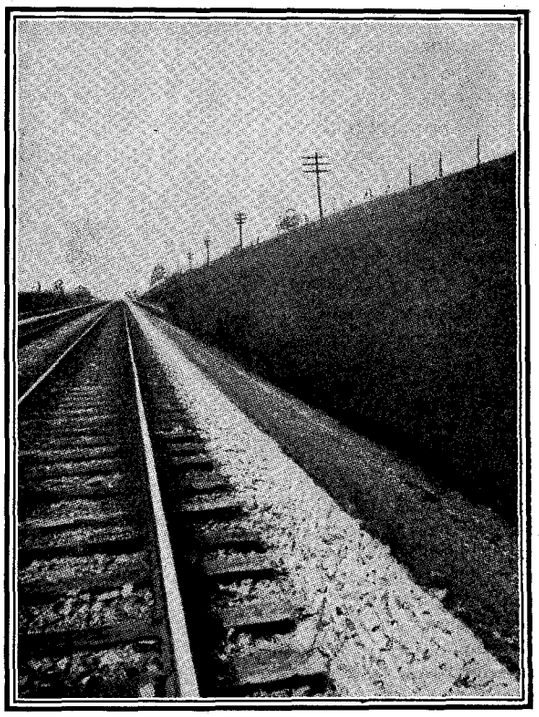
"He suggests that the best and most economical soap for the purpose is dry soap powder, especially when used in conjunction with a water-softener or with borax. Forty tons or so of soft soap, he adds, were used some little time ago at the launch of a new Cunarder, 'but they who manage such things would never think of paying the price hospitals pay, nor do railway companies or hotels.'"

An eminent firm of soap-makers also writes to the same paper that old-fashioned soap made with tallow is much superior to that now generally used. To quote again:

"It would appear that in order to make an oil soap hard enough to form a bar it is necessary to introduce into it a large proportion of coconut oil or palm-kernel oil. These two oils hitherto have formed the basis of the so-called 'rapid-washer soaps.' Coconut or palm-kernel oils absorb a much larger percentage of caustic alkali than does tallow, and so it is evident that the rapid detergent properties of these soaps are due principally to the excess of chemicals which they contain. 'It seems to us, therefore, time to send a warning note to the public to induce them to return to the good old-fashioned soaps of their fathers, soaps which washed but did not destroy the clothes or irritate the skin, and altho it is claimed that the oil soaps can be used with less labor their destructive properties should not be lost sight of.' While on this subject we should like to ask why the most refined of all soaps—namely, olive-oil soap—unless it is specially asked for, is hardly ever supplied to the public. One difficulty at least will very shortly have to be faced by the soap-makers who employ coconut oil and palm-kernel oil for the preparation of the rapid-cleansing variety of soaps, and that is that these oils are being very largely used for edible purposes and there can be little doubt that modern ingenuity is such that they even masquerade as butter. It is probable, therefore, that this fact will tend to raise the price of these oils unless a cheaper substitute is found. Such a substitute has not yet been discovered."

GRASS IN RAILWAY-CUTS.

THAT a steep slope covered with grass does not wash away like bare earth is a fact known to everybody, yet apparently railways have been slow to use grass systematically to protect embankments and especially the sides of cuts. Now, however, some roads are expending a good deal of money in planting and sodding slopes. Needless to say, the result is pleasing to the eye, entirely



AN IMPROVED RAILROAD-CUT.

apart from its efficacy in preserving the earthen bank. Says *The Railway Age* (Chicago, November 9):

"What an ideal road-bed should be, both for wearing qualities and appearance, is represented in four stretches of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Grassy banks sloping smoothly down, when the tracks are in a cut, are the features that strike the passenger's eye; but the grass is more useful than ornamental, and eventually is expected to mean the saving of thousands of dollars now spent on maintenance of way. Water is the greatest enemy of the road-bed. Water flowing down unsodded slopes causes erosion, washing dirt and stones into the ditch beside the track, and choking drainage, and perfect drainage is the secret of success in the maintenance of road-bed.

"In the summer of 1905 President Cassatt suggested improvements in order to reduce the cost of maintenance as well as to make travel for the patrons of the Pennsylvania safer, more comfortable, and altogether more agreeable. A committee of engineers was instructed to prepare plans for a bed with draining facilities as near perfect as possible, and fifteen miles of new road-bed is the result of the committee's report. One of two five-mile stretches of standard road-bed is near Lancaster, on the Philadelphia division, and the other near New Port, on the middle division. Two shorter stretches, two and a half miles each, are on the Pittsburg division, one near Cresson on the western slope of the mountain, and the other about fifty miles east of Pittsburg, at Hillside.

"The Pennsylvania requires a ditch 10½ feet wide on each side

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of a four-track road, and the bottom of the ditch must be 3½ feet below the level of the top of the tie. This gives a decided slope from the lowest part of the road-bed to the ditch, so that water trickling through the ballast will flow off rapidly. The ditch itself is of ordinary soil, but the company has tried the experiment, in some places, of sprinkling it with oil to keep down both weeds and dust. Whatever method is adopted, the important object is to keep the ditch clean and unobstructed. It has been found that the grass banks fill the bill admirably. When it rains, the water pours down over them without bringing anything with it, and follows the ditch to the nearest outlet.

"The fifteen miles involved the use of 73,000 cubic yards of new ballast to make the drainage perfect. The cost of sodding with blue grass was even a greater item. It was calculated by the engineers that 60 per cent. of the entire cost was for cutting down and sodding the slopes."

SOUTHERN WOODS FOR CITY PAVEMENTS.

A SUGGESTION that gum and other woods for which there is now little commercial demand may find extended use as material for wood pavements is made by a writer in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, October 11). He notes that the demand for wood for paving has risen rapidly in the United States in the past few years, the experience of other countries having shown that when properly prepared and laid it not only diminishes the noise of highway traffic, but also furnishes a much smoother surface, conducing to the comfort of persons who drive along the streets. He says:

"These wooden pavements seem to be a success not only in the matter of reducing the volume of city noises, but also as to durability and substantiality. It is perhaps a little early to conclude that these last two points are settled by these American pavements because they have maybe not been down long enough to prove that they are in every way as lasting as the wooden pavements of some foreign cities. Nevertheless, it is not to be doubted that this country will yield a sufficiently durable and substantial wood for all street-paving purposes should those woods now used fail to meet all requirements, and in this connection it is safe to conclude that the South, with its vast variety of forest growths, will produce the very best wood for paving blocks. Some of the harder varieties of pine are, it is said, after treatment with creosote, quite well adapted for street-paving, but there are also other varieties of wood in the Southern forests that would prove quite as suitable, if not better. For instance, there is gum, a hard, heavy wood, the texture of which is so tough that its uses are at present comparatively limited. Perhaps if this were cut into paving-blocks and creosoted it would prove to be one of the most substantial and lasting of all varieties of material which have been used on the streets. It might also happen that portions of the best pine not large enough to be made into lumber could be utilized by manufacturing into paving-blocks, and such a method of disposing of what would be otherwise waste might be applied to other kinds of wood.

"Some of the reports in circulation about the utility of wooden pavements, while admitting that they are comparatively costly, are almost enthusiastic in their remarks upon the serviceability of wood as compared with stone. While noting particularly its smoothness and ability to reduce noise, it is said to be nearly as durable as granite; and in support of this assertion the experience with a pavement that has been laid on a very busy street for six years is cited. This particular pavement, which was laid in Chicago, is said to be still in apparently perfect condition. Baltimore has placed such a pavement round her court-house, and has also laid some of it in adjoining streets. New York has it in lower Broadway, where it is apparently meeting all expectations and requirements. If a fuller experience with wooden pavements in these and other cities demonstrates their claimed value, another very extensive of the many uses for wood will no doubt be fully established and will result to the advantage particularly of lumbermen in the South.

"The proximity of this section to the great cities where the demand for less noisy street pavements is growing year by year is such as to offer a splendid opportunity to the South to furnish the desired material."

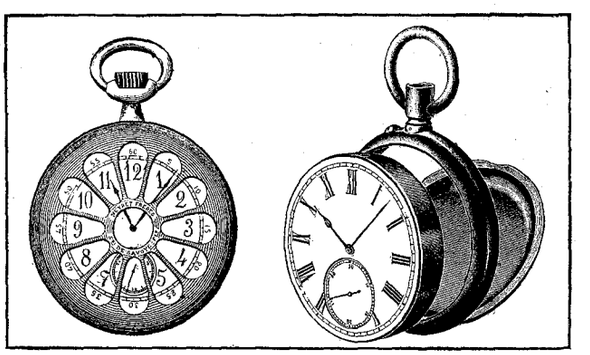
NON-MAGNETIC SHIELDS FOR WATCHES.

CASES or shields for the protection of clocks and watches against magnetization are now on the market. It is well known that if the wearer of an ordinary watch approaches too near a powerful dynamo, he runs the risk of putting his timepiece out of commission. Means of avoiding this are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 6) by L. Reverchon, who says:

"The protection of watches and chronometers against magnetization has become a very important question in this age, where electricity is creeping in everywhere. The indications of a magnetized watch are absolutely unreliable. Demagnetization is only a palliative—it does not remove the cause. Demagnetizing machines in use are of various degrees of accuracy and they are not always immediately available.

"It may be understood that, under these conditions, makers have sought practical methods of protecting the movements of clocks and watches against magnetization—certainly a more effective thing than to demagnetize them after they have been already magnetized.

"The first attempt of this kind would appear to have been made



WATCH WITH NEYRET'S "ELECTROPHAGE" CASE. WATCH WITH LEROY'S "PARAMAGNETIC" CASE.

by Rodolphe Uhlmann, of La Chaux-de-Fonds, who patented in 1889 magnetic screens of steel or iron. Mr. Uhlmann proposed in his patent to make watches with iron or steel cases and dial of the same material resting directly on the rim of the case. Thus the whole movement would be protected against magnetic influence, the substances named having the property of intercepting and absorbing them.

"Paul Ditisheim, the well-known watchmaker, also announced this system several years ago and predicted its application to all sorts of watches, marine or pocket chronometers, and clocks. In France other attempts have been made along this line. In 1894 the brothers Neyret, of Besançon, made watches whose movements were enveloped in a soft iron cap, enclosed in a case of the same material serving as a support for the dial. The Messrs. Neyret adopted soft iron instead of steel, because steel remains magnetized after the disappearance of the magnetizing force and may thus become in its turn a source of disturbance."

The most recent effort of this sort, we are told, is that of a Parisian watchmaker named Leroy, who has made for the Hydrographic Service of the French Navy a non-magnetic chronometer which keeps much better time than any of its other timepieces, the variation being only 3.02 seconds in three months, while pieces with so-called non-magnetic balance-wheels varied from 5.85 to 16.29 seconds. To quote further:

"It should be added that the screens need only be partial, and may, for instance, be reduced to a simple iron plate within the case, when the wearer is exposed to magnetic action only on one side. It is then sufficient to place the watch in the pocket in such a way that the plate is between the movement and the electric source against which protection is desired.

"Leroy also constructs exterior screens—cases in which an ordinary watch may be placed when it is desired to avoid the expense of changing its own case. Neyret brothers also make such cases, which they call electrophages. . . ."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHEN RELIGION SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

WHILE the teaching of the Christian religion in public schools is a question agitating most of the governments of Europe, Florence Hayllar, writing in *The Independent Review* (London), maintains that religion ought not to be imparted in a dogmatic manner to any scholars under the age of adolescence. This may be plainly contrary to the teaching of John Keble, in the "Christian Year," but the writer in this London review declares that childish minds are absolutely injured, if not corrupted, by being crammed with theology. The example of the Founder of Christianity, she remarks, supports this view. She writes as follows:

"Christian morality and Christian dogma require, for any tolerable comprehension of them, both faculties in full play and well-established links of association. Nature exacts a heavy penalty for overtaxing the immature. By disgust, loss of balance, insincerity, and yet more frequently by a dead indifference, she has again and again avenged the helpless young brain upon overhasty teachers of religion.

"Historically also this haste lacks justification. Childhood in the individual corresponds to the primitive, savage, and barbarian stages of development in the race; and it was not to primitive or savage or barbarian man that Christianity was given. If Christ came indeed in the fulness of time it is plain that the appropriate moment fell somewhat late in the development of humanity. That his message belongs to maturity, not to childhood, we may further gather from the fact that he addrest himself exclusively to the adult. It is remarkable—recalling his graciousness and sympathy—that we never once hear of his teaching a child."

The teaching of children should be on the lines warranted by nature and history, and should be confined to the main principles of morality. Upon these the higher and more transcendent doctrines and precepts of Christianity may afterward be grafted. To quote:

"Not only the feebleness and unpracticality, but also the cruelty and the vice, which have so frequently and surprizingly been associated with forms of Christianity should very possibly be ascribed to the error of ignoring this natural and proper sequence in the training of children. The plain, unemotional virtues of justice, fortitude, honesty, self-control, and wisdom—which Christianity does *not* ignore, but presupposes—must have been developed to a certain stage of vigor and stability before faith, hope, charity, humility, peacefulness, and the other distinctively Christian virtues are to be thought of.

"Let us then begin at the beginning, and, following in the steps of nature and history, definitely and systematically teach our children in the schools those fundamental principles of morality, which they are perfectly able to apprehend, and whose working in the world around them is easy enough to distinguish. Any experienced teacher knows that children are most eager recipients of moral teaching, if only it is of a kind which suits their particular stage of development. The brave man, the just man, the man of endurance or of loyalty is sure of their interest and applause. There are hundreds of fine stories which will illustrate these plain fundamental forms of goodness, and they are so delightful to the generality of children that they may be profitably told to large classes at the same time. By means of them, by varied but systematic exhortation and instruction, as well as by steady practise which daily school-life can be well made to furnish, the character of a child might, without any undue forcing, without any premature emotionalism, be so formed and strengthened in virtue (in the good old sense of the word) as to be ready, when on the brink of adolescence, for the more advanced religious teaching."

She proceeds to remark that "the time for distinctively religious teaching, and for beginning the study of the Gospels and of the Bible generally, is adolescence—taken roughly as extending from the thirteenth or fourteenth to the eighteenth or nineteenth year." A well-nurtured boy or girl, she thinks, is at this time capable of some real comprehension of the life and character of Christ. She enlarges upon this point as follows:

"What is now but an empty promise of help and new insight would then be a real and genuine one. Where now there is only stale repetition, there would then be wonder, awe, delight, and understanding. The teaching of Christ, the life and death of Christ, then set forth in fulness for the first time, would strike the heart and imagination with a power and a charm which no mere effort on the part of teacher or learner can bring about. Think what it would be, after the healthful, simple training of childhood in virtue, and at the moment when one's best faculties were all awakening into strange and unimagined life, to have the high and solemn story of the Crucifixion, and what it has meant for men, told one, not for the hundredth, but for the very first time."

THE DISPUTED AUTHORSHIP OF "SCIENCE AND HEALTH."

IT is charged that "Science and Health" was not and could not have been written by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy. Mark Twain, it is reported, has a book in the hands of his publishers supporting the charge and basing the claim upon internal evidences. Quite recently a manuscript, written by Livingston Wright, of Boston, in 1901, was brought forward contending that the late Rev. J. Henry Wiggin "revised and rewrote" the volume. Mr. Wiggin, it appears, confided this information to Mr. Wright as his literary executor, with instructions to make it public at the proper time. As reported in the New York *Times* (November 5), Mr. Wiggin told Mr. Wright that when he first saw the manuscript of "Science and Health" "he was surprized by the misspelling, the lack of punctuation, and the chaotic arrangement of the subjects. Mr. Wiggin said there were passages that flatly contradicted others that had preceded them, while incorrect references to historical and philosophical matters were scattered all through the Eddy manuscript. Mr. Wiggin revised the work, and added a chapter entitled 'Wayside Hints.' The book that is now known as 'Science and Health' was the result." These facts were communicated by Mr. Wright to Mark Twain in 1903, who in his reply made the following characteristic comment on Mr. Wright's paper:

"But it is convincingly strong—strong enough, in my belief, to prove to every intelligent non-Scientist that Mrs. Eddy and God did not write 'Science and Health.' All the world and God added could not convince a Scientist (intelligent or otherwise) that Mrs. Eddy's claim to the authorship is a lie and a swindle."

For reasons obvious tho not declared by the author, Mark Twain's book has never reached the public. In his letter to Mr. Wright, Mark Twain declares that the Wright pamphlet proves, "by what the world would consider much better evidence," the same points which he tried to prove by "an elaborate argument, reenforced by extracts from Mrs. Eddy's literature."

The reply of the Christian Scientists is stated by Mr. Alfred Farlow, an authorized writer for Christian Science, in a communication to the New York *American*, quoted as the leading article in *The Christian Science Sentinel*. "That the Rev. J. Henry Wiggin was for some years a literary critic for the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy," declares Mr. Farlow, is well known to all Christian Scientists. He adds:

"He was employed for the purpose of improving her diction, and Mrs. Eddy gratefully acknowledged the fact that he had not disappointed her, but faithfully performed the duties for which he was employed. It should be borne in mind, however, that something besides paragraphing and punctuation, something more than mere grammatical and rhetorical constructions, are needed to constitute such a book as 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.' . . . She alone decided whether or not Mr. Wiggin's suggestions were to be adopted, and she always took care not to let his interlineations or changes affect her meanings.

"I have heard Mrs. Eddy speak very highly of Mr. Wiggin and of his work for her. He seemed quick to grasp her ideas and able

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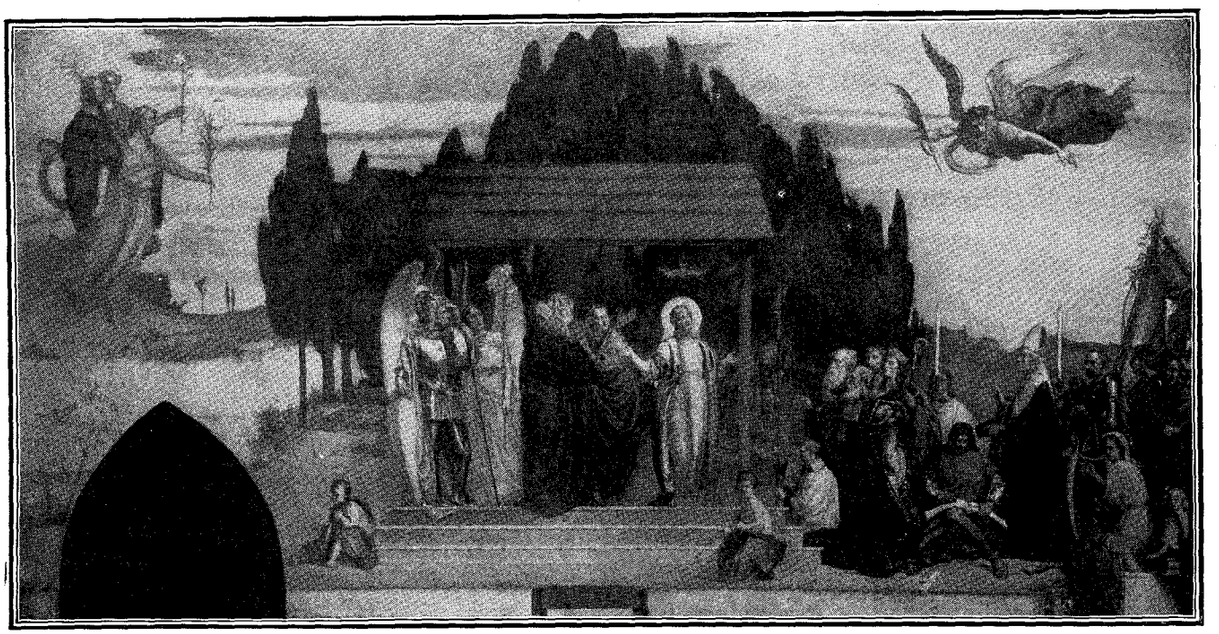

Copyright, 1906, by Elliott Daingerfield.

"THE MAGNIFICAT"
BY ELLIOTT DAINGERFIELD.

This mural painting in the Lady chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, is almost the single pictorial representation of this theme.

in the art of making whatever reconstructions were necessary to place them in a condition acceptable to Mrs. Eddy."

Mr. Farlow brings forward a statement which he avers Mr. Wiggin himself once published. It is this:

"Within a few months she has made sacrifices from which most authors would have shrunk, to insure the moral rightness of her book. Day after day flew by, and weeks lengthened into months; from every quarter came importunate missives of inquiry and mercantile reproach; hundreds of dollars were sunk in a bottomless sea of correction; yet not till the authoress was satisfied that her duty was wholly done would she allow printer and binder to send forth her book to the world."

The fact can not be emphasized too much, writes Mr. Farlow, "that Mr. Wiggin was not employed to change or reconstruct Mrs. Eddy's ideas, nor was he permitted to do this. He was simply her proofreader."

Following the recent publications concerning the health of Mrs. Eddy, *The Independent* appealed to her for an article, and in their number of November 22 publishes her response—a brief rhapsody entitled "Harvest." In the course of this article Mrs. Eddy writes the following, which is her first statement relative to recent events:

"God hath thrust in the sickle, and he is separating the tares from the wheat. This hour is molten in the furnace of Soul. Its harvest song is world-wide, world-known, world-great. . . .

"The lie and the liar are self-destroyed. Truth is immortal. 'Rejoice and be exceeding glad; . . . for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.' The cycle of good obliterates the epicycle of evil. . . . . .

"Let error rage and imagine a vain thing. Mary Baker Eddy is not dead, and the words of those who say that she is are the father of their *wish*. Her life is proven under trial, and evidences 'As thy day is, so shall thy strength be.' . . . . . .

"Those words of our dear, departing Savior, breathing love for his enemies, fill my heart: 'Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.'

"My writings heal the sick, and I thank God that for the past forty years I have returned good for evil, and that I can appeal to him as my witness to the truth of this statement. . . . . .

"When I wrote 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' I little understood all that I indited; but when I practised its precepts, healing the sick and reforming the sinner, then I learned the truth of what I had written."

DAINGERFIELD'S UNIQUE CONCEPTION OF "THE MAGNIFICAT."

THE second of Mr. Elliott Daingerfield's great wall-paintings designed for the Lady chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York, has been put in place. This painting, representing the Virgin singing "The Magnificat," is, we are told by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee, November 17), almost the single pictorial representation of this theme. "There is a Botticelli of the same title in Italy, but it is a conventional picture of the Virgin and Child, the Virgin holding a book and pen; and the picture derives its title from the appearance of 'The Magnificat' in the book." Mr. Daingerfield's picture depicts the incident of the visit of the Virgin to her cousin Elizabeth, when, after the salutation of the latter, Mary begins her great hymn. From *The Living Church* we quote the following description of the mural painting:

"The figure of the Virgin occupies the center. The dove hovers over her and the halo shines around her head. The lovely young face expresses rapture and awe. Her robes are blue and white. At her side is St. Elizabeth, listening with wonder, and turning toward her husband Zacharias, who stands in an attitude of praise. St. Joseph, in a red robe, stands by with a look of reverent attention. Behind this group, on the same level, are the three Archangels. St. Michael is in full armor, and, as a knight, wears the colors, blue and white, of his Lady. St. Gabriel is recognized by his lilies.

"All these seven figures stand under a roofed porch, suggestive of the entrance to a new dispensation. In the distance, to the left of the dark-foliaged trees, which symbolize the darker ages before the Incarnation, is seen a flock of sheep, but without any shepherd, the thought being that of the world waiting for the Good Shepherd who was to come. The angels on the extreme left with the lilies are also symbolic of the Incarnation. Turning back again past the central figure, to the right, we see an upraised cross marking the division between the actual personages who took part in the greatest event of the world's history and the future generations, who, St. Mary said, 'shall call me blest.'

"The Apostolic College is represented by St. Peter and St. Paul, with St. James and St. John immediately behind. The face of St. James, one of the brethren of the Lord, is made to have a family likeness to the traditional features of the Lord. St. John wears a blue vestment and carries a pastoral staff. Beneath the apostolic group sits St. Luke, writing the Acts of Apostles as the

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scribe and historian of St. Paul, and with the idea possibly implied of his being also an artist. St. Ambrose stands next, in cope and miter; it is interesting to remark in this stately figure the striking and presumably intentional likeness to the late Bishop Starkey, of Newark, the significance of which will be understood when it is remembered that it was Bishop Starkey who dedicated the altar and the Lady chapel of St. Mary's. Behind St. Ambrose is St. Sebastian in full armor, and not as he is so generally represented, with the arrows in his body, because as a matter of fact he did *not* die of the arrow wounds. He bears these arrows, however, as his knightly symbol. Then come, farther to the right, St. George with laurel crown and banner, St. Cecilia with her harp, and St. Catherine with her wheel. The last figure but one is a likeness of the artist himself, and the last of all is a likeness of a near friend of the artist. The child figure stands for all those children who have learnt to call the mother of their Lord 'blessed.' On the steps at the corners are two children, one with a wind and the other with a stringed instrument, suggesting music as the normal accompaniment of the canticle in the Catholic Church. Over the group to the right hovers the Archangel Uriel, bearing the palm of martyrdom for those who are to win it."

A PLATFORM FOR MODERN CHRISTIANS.

PRESIDENT HYDE, of Bowdoin College, is the author of a "platform" which he proposes as a common basis of action for "modern Christians." In this document of twenty-one articles, recently presented before the Maine Congregational Conference, the emphasis is put upon *doing* instead of *believing*. A creed, explains President Hyde, "is couched in the technical philosophical terminology prevalent at the time of its formation," and is a statement of religious truth; a platform "uses the plain language of to-day" and "sets forth what we propose to do." "The two are not necessarily inconsistent; tho by no means identical." The articles, for the most part, concern themselves with the field known to theological science as Christian ethics; what is called Christian doctrine or dogmatics is left almost wholly out of view, tho there are in the platform forms of statement which embody an implicit creed. These forms of statement—to quote the comment of Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia College—"admit of the free interpretation which most men are forced to put on the statements now in use, even tho these statements do not fairly bear the new construction."

The platform expresses the will of Christians to serve God and adore Jesus Christ; to condemn as sin all greed, lust, pride, hate, and sloth; to forgive the wrongdoer when he expresses shame and grief; to relieve the poor, comfort the sick and dying, assuring the latter that "no individual's share in God's great life of love can ever come to naught." It views the observance of baptism and the Lord's Supper as symbols; urges the Christian observance of "one day in seven"; approves of missions, church cooperation, and the efforts to maintain peace between nations, reason and arbitration to be applied to the settlement of international differences. We quote in full those sections bearing upon the Bible and other writings, amusements, divorce, and the wage-earner:

"We will cherish as sacred all writings which clearly and simply set forth God's will as the guide to conduct and the secret of blessedness; holding in highest reverence the Bible, which, judged by this standard, has stood the test of time.

"We will use and enjoy as God's good gifts the things that are pleasant and healthful; we will discard and discourage the things that corrupt and degrade; leaving to each individual Christian conscience the decision of what to accept and what to forego.

"We will support the family as God's institution for uniting man and woman in love, for rearing children in virtue, and for ministering to the aged in tenderness; we will counsel due consideration before marriage, and forbearance and forgiveness until seventy times seven in the delicate adjustments of family life; yet when adultery, desertion, or gross and wanton brutality break the bonds of domestic affection beyond the power of patience and charity to restore, we will sanction for the innocent party such relief from intolerable tyranny as the law of the state allows.

"We will encourage those organizations which seek to secure God's justice for the overworked and underpaid; and endeavor as far as possible to reduce the inevitable inequalities of condition resulting from differences of talent, training, heredity, wealth, and opportunity."

The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston, November 17) has brought together a number of comments on the document, both of approval and criticism, from representative men in different denominations. Nearly all are agreed that as a basis of union for Christians a platform is much more desirable than a creed. "It is in accordance with the teaching of the new psychology," says the Rev. Washington Gladden, "which puts so much importance on will and action." He hopes that the Congregational Church "will wish to adopt it for substance, as its platform, and print it in its manual, not as a test of membership, but for the instruction of the young and the inspiration of its members." Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie, president of Hartford Theological Seminary, thinks that the platform "presupposes but does not describe the deeper nature and grounds of a Christian life and communion." In religious experience, emphasis, he thinks, should be put upon "trusting" and not "doing." Professor Clark, of Columbia College, thinks the "greatest result of the adoption of such a form as Dr. Hyde's will be to make complete honesty consistent with membership in an evangelical church." Prof. C. A. Beckwith, of Chicago Theological Seminary, is in "hearty agreement" and thinks that "more religious, ethical, and social problems would be solved by its hearty adoption than by any other plan" that he has ever heard of.

Other writers express certain words of dissent. Dr. Alfred T. Perry, president of Marietta College, Ohio, thinks its creedal basis inadequate if the platform is designed for Congregationalists only; if designed to be a basis of union between denominations its effect "would prove divisive rather than unifying." Prof. William Newton Clarke, of Colgate University, thinks it too long; W. A. Bartlett, of Chicago, would wish to change some of the articles before adopting them, "or at least know what lay further back in the writer's mind." Charles F. Carter, of Lexington, Mass., thinks the reaction "in favor of the obviously practical may go too far," and these declarations he regards as "too solely subjective in saying what 'we will do.'"

Advertising for the Churches.—Leading divines of St. Louis and Denver are reported as favoring the adoption of modern methods of advertising for the furtherance of church work. Not long since a similar proposal was made by certain Roman-Catholic clergymen in England, tho it has not transpired that the proposal was carried out in action. The Rev. C. M. Chilton, an evangelist, declared to a St. Louis audience that "churches must advertise." "There is no other way," he insisted, "in a big city, when competition is as keen as it is in other walks of life." Almost coincident with this utterance was one made by the Rev. Frank N. Brown, preaching in a church in Denver. "All modern Sunday-schools should have their advertising men and bureaus of publicity," he said, "just as the modern mercantile establishments have those adjuncts." The St. Louis *Republic* (November 18) reports the opinion of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd, formerly pastor of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, as follows:

"I believe in advertising. Most ministers, I think, believe likewise, even if they don't know it. With me it is simply a question of methods. Sensationalism, of course, should be shunned. . . .

"I should welcome a change from the present practise of making a brief announcement of services to a policy of advertising with display and prominence. I should be glad to see the churches use more space in the newspapers, and better taste. Let them employ black type and typographical embellishment in printing the message they have for the public. That plan would be in keeping with the age."

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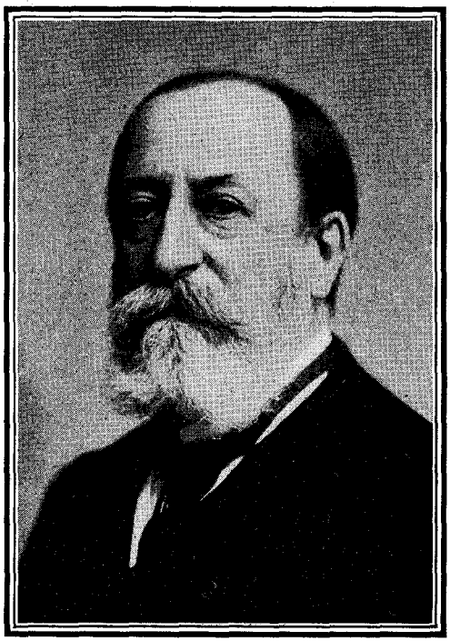
LETTERS AND ART.

THE ENLARGING FUNCTION OF THE NOVEL.

THE novel in America and England is not merely the most important form of literature, says Norman Bentwich, a writer in an English review; it is also a political power of incalculable force. His dictum is pointed by the recent example of "The Jungle" in influencing public opinion by undertaking the function of critic of public life. Its opportunity for power was enlarged, he thinks, by the deplorable condition of our newspapers by whom its mission ought to have been accomplished. But our newspapers "day by day pour out such a stream of vulgar sensationalism . . . that they are not believed when they tell the truth." Moreover, he adds with a comprehensiveness more startling than critical, "they are almost entirely in the power of the capitalist class, and can not therefore play an honest or healthy part in one of the great questions of American politics, the relation of capital and labor." Their functions, then, as critics of public life, continues this writer in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London, November), "are left to the other great popular form of literature, the prose story of real life, which moves public opinion by vivid pictures of events that are, in fact, taking place before the eyes of all, but which the narrowness of vision of the individual does not allow him to see." To quote further:



CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS.

At the age of seventy-one he is a composer, a writer on musical subjects, a conductor, a piano virtuoso, and an organist.

"The effect of 'The Jungle' has shown that a novelist can still open the eyes of a people to a gross abuse which is being perpetrated in their midst, and rouse the conscience of the people against the tyranny of a selfish plutocracy. In an age when newspapers are falling more and more into the hands of a few capitalists, the writers of fiction may be frequently called upon to stir up feeling against particular evils, such as the scandalous practises of a trust; but where there is a free and honest press this is more properly its function. The passing events and questions of public life are for the journalist; the larger movements which underlie them for the novelist. Nor is his function merely to spread abroad and win sympathy for the ideas which are at work in society. Through the creations of his mind he can modify them; he can test them by the touch-stone of life before they have been tried by experience. Especially when there is a tendency to abstract theory, as in the case of modern Socialism, he can exercise a profound influence by showing at work, in an imaginative picture of human nature, those feelings and passions which the theorist has neglected. Disraeli has said somewhere that the English gentleman's habit of discussing politics for half an hour after dinner has preserved this country from revolutions; to-day, when political power has shifted to another class, we require another safeguard against the crude programs of demagogs, and this we may find in the treatment of political and social ideas by the masters of creative literature, who, appealing to different classes, can correct extreme views. It has been in the past, and it will be in the future, one of the chief functions of our great novelists on the one hand to disclose in their creations the inner meaning of social conditions and to humanize the theories of radical reformers, and, on the other, to hasten progress by forecasting its next step and molding toward it the minds of their generation."

An interesting comment on the larger liberty enjoyed by the novelist in America than in England is found in a letter in *The British Weekly* (London) from Richard Whiteing contrasting "The Jungle" with his own new book, "Ring in the New." He says:

"The thing that struck me very much in reading it ['The Jungle'] was that he had done in a full, strong way what I have been doing to-day in 'Ring in the New' in a more timorous and weaker way. We were both apostles of Socialism; he goes in for it with his coat off in the American way; I have to go in for it with a thousand considerations for the state of society and the state of opinion about me. Here is the thing that we are all talking about, said as it strikes a writer who is too much influenced by the reserves and hesitation of the older societies, too mealy-mouthed, if you like to put it so, tho he does not want to be mealy-mouthed at all. Sinclair has a propaganda paper run by one of his characters, *The Appeal*, just as I have *The Branding Iron* run by one of mine. We have both thought of the same thing—what such a paper might do. My book is not a 'Jungle'—at best or at worst, it is only like all the English scenery to which it belongs, a trim garden that has got out of gear."

SAINT-SAËNS, THE APOSTLE OF MUSICAL SANITY.

IN the minds and hearts of music-lovers in America Mr. Camille Saint-Saëns has stood for more than a quarter of a century, says Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune*, as "the finest, sanest, soundest, and most versatile French musician of the nineteenth century." Now that he has come to America in the afternoon of his life, and at the close, as he declares, of his public career, it is asserted that no musical visitor since Tschaikowsky, not even Dvorák or Richard Strauss, so strongly moves popular interest. It is not because he brings a new musical evangel, for it is said of him that "the older ways of 'beauty, clearness, and good modulation' have sufficed," but because, perhaps, for so long a time and amid the war of innovations, he has kept faith with his musical convictions. At the age of seventy-one he is a fecund composer, a writer on musical subjects, a conductor, a piano virtuoso, and, at home in Paris, is organist at the Madeleine. Says *The Outlook* (New York, November 10):

"He is one of the very few French composers who have mastered all the various forms of musical composition. In chamber-music, in orchestral compositions, in vocal works of great magnitude, and in opera he has achieved distinction. As a critical writer upon music he has also exerted no small influence, and both by his writings and his compositions he has put his weight upon the side of sanity and wholesomeness."

The importance of much that he has done, remarks Mr. Richard Aldrich in the New York *Times*, "is not universally admitted, and there are those who find his Gallic elegance and clarity paired not infrequently with dryness and lack of warm inspiration, with a formalism that is sometimes empty." But he has, asserts Mr. Aldrich, "written much music that has established itself as vital in contemporary art." With this assertion he names "the piano concertos in G minor and C minor; the violin concerto in B minor; the charming 'Rondo Capriccioso'; the cantata 'Samson and Delilah,' the four symphonic poems, some of his songs and chamber-music."

Some notion of the way his position in French music is to be interpreted may be gathered from the following, which we quote from the New York *Evening Post:*

"Last season, when we had among our musical visitors from abroad Mr. Vincent d'Indy, one of the chief representatives of the French branch of the religion of cacophony (a weak echo of

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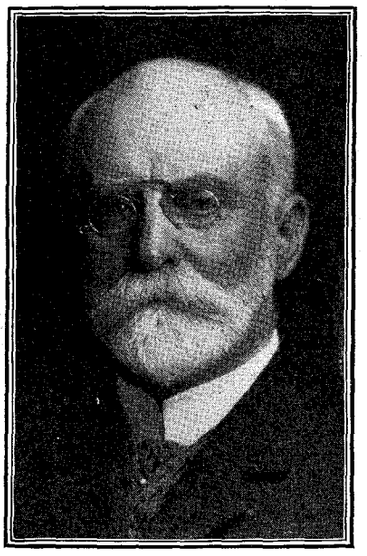
the worst tendencies in contemporary German music), the opinion was exprest in this journal that the true spirit of French music of the past, present, and future was not embodied in him or in his colleagues, but in Mr. Camille Saint-Saëns, whom they affect to regard as one who has not kept up with the procession. There was little probability at the time that we should ever be able to welcome this eminent Parisian on these shores. . . .

"On Saturday evening [November 3], however, there was Mr. Saint-Saëns, making his first bow before an American audience, at Carnegie Hall. It was an audience to be proud of because of the way it welcomed the distinguished composer. Seldom has such intense, such persistent, such sincere applause greeted any artist here; there was something touching in its warmth, and it visibly moved the great man, tho he has been a recipient of applause for half a century. It told him that here were several thousand lovers of music whose affection he had won with his 'Samson et Dalila,' his 'Danse Macabre,' his 'Phaeton,' his other symphonic poems, and his symphonies, his oft-played piano and 'cello concertos, and many other works. If he could have compared his reception with the coldly polite greeting accorded to D'Indy, he would have known, too, that the American public indorses the opinion that he, with his abundant, fresh melody, his clear structure, his elegant polish, his sparkling rhythms, his use of dissonance as a means and not as an end, is the true representative of French music."



BRONSON HOWARD.

His new comedy, "Kate," published in advance of production, exhibits a new form of literary art.

The Post records the fact that many, on the occasion referred to above, remarked the "youthfulness of his personality, his playing, and his compositions." It adds:

"It was almost as interesting to see him play as to hear him—to see his beautiful hands interlocking and moving over the keyboard with incomparable ease and grace, controlled by a splendid head that betrays both the Frenchman and the man of genius unmistakably. His playing perhaps resembles that of Mr. Joseffy more than that of any other pianist known here; it has the same dainty charm, clearness, and elegance, without being in the least cold; the same subtle accents and tints; and when he plays his own pieces there is the superadded charm of being in direct communion with one of the greatest masters of our time."

Whether Mr. Saint-Saëns will stand for future generations the "true representative of French music" is not so clear from the judgment accorded him by one of the younger critics. Mr. Lawrence Gilman writes in *Harper's Weekly:*

"His 'Rouet d'Omphale,' his 'Samson et Dalila,' his C-minor symphony, his concertos, the best of his chamber works—is there in them an accent which one can soberly call either eloquent or deeply beautiful? Do they not excel solely by reason of their symmetry and solidity of structure, their deft and ingenious utterance of ideas which at their worst are banal and at their best mediocre or derivative? 'A name always to be remembered with respect!' cries one of his most sane and just admirers; since 'in the face of practical difficulties, discouragements, misunderstandings, sneers, he has worked constantly to the best of his unusual ability for musical righteousness in its pure form.' . . . He never stimulates, moves, or delights one—in the deeper sense of the term. At its best, it is a hard and dry light that shines out of his music; a radiance without magic and without warmth. His work is an impressive monument to the futility of art without impulse; to the immeasurable distance that separates the most exquisite talent from the merest genius. For all its brilliancy of investiture, his thought, as the most scrupulous of his appreciators has seen, 'can never wander through eternity'—a truth which scarcely needed the invocation of the Miltonic line to enforce. It may be true, as Mr. Philip Hale has asserted, that 'the success of D'Indy, Fauré, Debussy, was made possible by the labor and the talent of Saint-Saëns's; yet it is one of the pities of his case that when Saint-Saëns's name shall have become dim and fugitive in the corridors of time, the chief glories of French art in our day will be held to be, one may venture, the legacies of the composer of 'Pelléas et Mélisande' rather than of the author of 'Samson et Dalila' and 'Le Rouet d'Omphale.'"

A NEW COMEDY IN A NEW LITERARY FORM.

SOMETHING in the way of a new form of literary art as well as a fresh "criticism of life" seems to be achieved by Mr. Bronson Howard in his recently published comedy, entitled "Kate." He falls in line with the present tendency to publish plays; but in this particular case the dean of American dramatists has published in advance of production. "Realizing that the appeal of the printed page is less vivid than the appeal of theatrical production," says Mr. Clayton Hamilton, in a notice of this comedy in *The North American Review* (November 16), "Mr. Howard has taken pains, in preparing 'Kate' for the press, to do all in his power to aid the reader to visualize the action of the piece." In the way of supplying crutches, the present reviewer points out, Mr. Howard has gone far beyond Mr. Bernard Shaw. Those "intrusive technicalities," the elaborate stage directions, "that distract the attention of the average reader from the movement of the story," are suppressed. Mr. Hamilton thus continues his exposition of the method:

"At the first glance, his book looks like a novel. Instead of stage directions, the reader is given passages of description and narrative that make him really see the people of the story and the setting in which they live and move. The lines are not labeled with the names of the characters that speak them; the business is indicated by narrative, rather than expository, means; and the reader finds to his astonishment that the whole play is acting itself before his mind's eye without demanding any exercise of his own contributive imagination."

Mr. Howard's comedy handles a timely subject, declares the writer, with "sincerity of purpose" and "honesty of execution." "The first three acts take place in England, and the fourth act in New York; and the basis of the story is a prospective marriage of the sort that American newspapers are fond of calling 'international alliances.'" The action presents a group of people in which, "for financial, for social, or for religious reasons, each is lying to the world and to himself, and each is driving himself toward a marriage of expediency with a person that he does not love." Throughout the play, we are told, "Mr. Howard insists upon the thesis that marriage is not a matter of legal or religious contract, but a matter of love." Moreover, there is this deeper reading of the thesis:

"As soon as a man and a woman have given themselves sincerely to each other because of love, they are married in the sight of God; and no legal or religious ceremony can make a man and a woman married unless they have so rendered up their bodies and their souls. . . . . .

"But throughout the drama runs a deeper theme, perhaps subconscious with the author. What we call 'society' is to a great extent an organized system of life-lies. For the sake of wealth or position men and women are tempted to pretend to the world and to themselves that they are other than they really are. They try to show themselves capable of baseness that is not really native to them, and shelter their perfidy behind an armor of light laughter. But in the great passionate crises of their lives the truth is beaten into them, and they learn unwillingly what has been so ably exprest in that sentence of The Pilgrim's Scrip—'Expediency is man's wisdom: doing right is God's.' This is the

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lesson that each of Mr. Howard's people learns in this four-act comedy of 'Kate.'"

"In lifting the play to the plane of comedy and showing how the characters succeed gradually in attaining truth," Mr. Hamilton thinks that the American dramatist "exhibits a sanity of optimism rare . . . in the drama of the present." He hazards the reproach that "we have been told too often in our plays how men and women sink to ruin, or niggardly contrive to save their skins through compromise," and speculates as to the treatment other hands would have given the theme. Thus:

"Given these people, each tangled in his special life-lie, Henrik Ibsen would have shattered them with punishment. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones or Mr. Arthur Wing Pinero would have driven them finally to compromise between the lie and the truth; and then Mr. Jones would have preached, or Mr. Pinero would have cynicized, about the compromise."

MARVELOUS PROMISE OF HERCULANEUM.

FOR the first time in ages, it is reported in Italy, the veil is about to be lifted from an entire Roman city of villas and art treasures. When Herculaneum is excavated, an undertaking headed by Prof. Charles Waldstein for which the Italian Government has given a reluctant permission, archeologists expect the "most sensational yield of art treasures, probably, in the history of the world." It is further expected that the works of art likely to be uncovered will "cast an entirely new light upon the history of the past." For three years Professor Waldstein, a native of New York, but recently lecturer on art at Cambridge University, England, has visited the courts of Europe as well as private individuals in the United States, awakening interest and enlisting funds for the enterprise. President Roosevelt, Emperor William, and King Edward are said to be deeply interested. The Italian Government's jealousy of the proposed participation of foreign states retarded the actual beginnings; but consent has been finally secured on the grounds that private individuals only shall be contributors of funds. Italy thus forestalls any natural demands of foreign states to share in the direction of the museum whose creation is proposed.

All archeologists are agreed, says a correspondent from Naples to the New York *Times* (November 18), that "the houses and villas of Herculaneum were far more magnificent than those of Pompeii." This has been proved by the House of the Papyri, which was dug out in 1754, and found to contain a library of nearly 2,000 rolls of papyrus, as well as "marvelous bronzes," "some twenty superb classic statues," and "busts of wondrous beauty." Other efforts were made in 1830 and continued spasmodically until 1875, when a mandate put an end to further excavation. The writer in

PROF. CHARLES WALDSTEIN,
Who has at last secured the approval of the Italian Government for his international scheme for excavating Herculaneum.

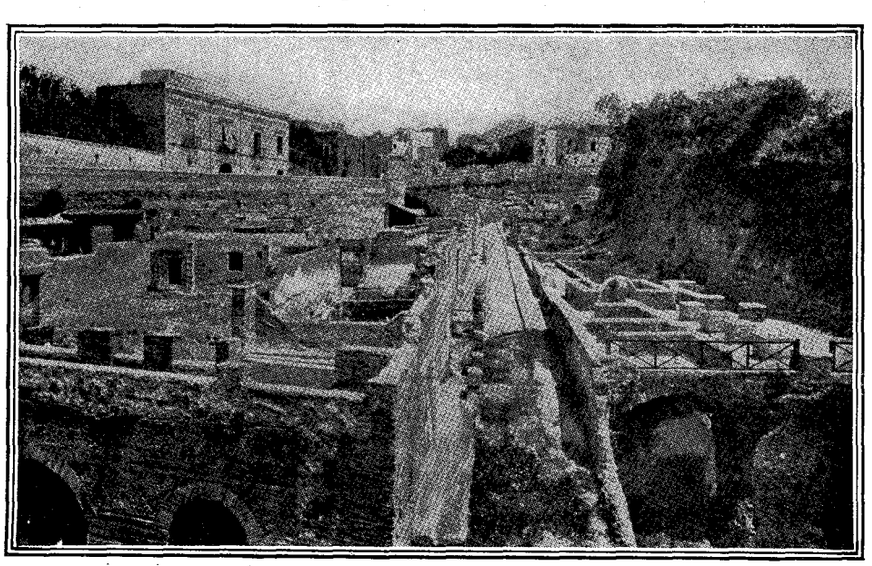
The Times gives the following summary of the treasures already found:

"The well-known fresco of the parrot drawing a small cart in which is a grasshopper holding the reins in its mouth must be familiar to every art student. This famous satirical painting is one of our most valued Roman remains. As to the great Bronze Horse, it is supposed to have stood in the middle of Portici, in a small temple, with two or three others. . . . . .

"From the temple to the south of the theater the principal street of the city ran, flanked by elegant rows of marble columns. In the center of this street was the basilicum, resembling that of Pompeii. Here, too, was found the well-known equestrian statue of Balbi, now in the Naples Museum, together with other statues of the same family.

"But of course the richest haul was made in the House of the Papyri. It may be said that this is the only house in all Herculaneum which has been thoroughly uncovered. Here were found treasures which the world would assuredly not willingly let die. They include the Sleeping Satyr, the Hermes, Æschines, Dionysius, the far-famed Drunken Faun, and nearly all the portrait busts.

"Moreover, the spasmodic excavations referred to also yielded that marvelous fresco Theseus in Crete, with the stately Homer,



EARLIER EXCAVATIONS AT HERCULANEUM.
An entirely new light upon the history of the past is expected from the results of the forthcoming excavations.

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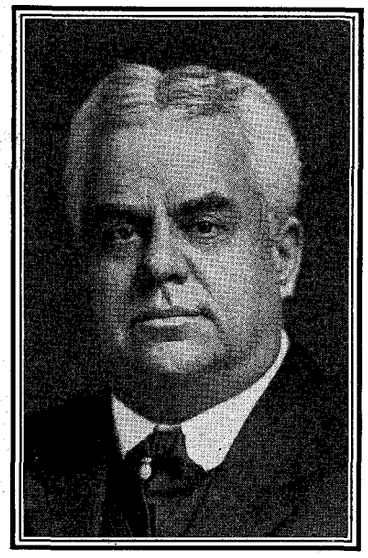
the exquisitely proportioned Athlete, with Minerva, a bust of Siva, the equestrian statue of Alexander, busts of Claudius Marcellus, Berenice, and Seneca, the famous two Discoboli, the Electra and Orestes, together with specimens of superb armor, beautiful domestic vessels of colored glass, graceful vases, and frescoes and mosaics in vast quantities.

"It is no wonder that archeologists and scientists of to-day should build high hopes on Herculaneum after having recovered such immense quantities of treasure from only one house. The most eminent of living scientists, men like Lanciani and Boni, hold that Herculaneum was a kind of villa city or pleasure-resort of wealthy Roman patricians and art-lovers. Such men of culture and exquisite refinement had quite close to them in the adjacent Greek city of Neapolis troops of artists and cunning workmen, who could create or copy the most opulent production of Greek and Italo-Greek art."

The work of excavating Herculaneum will present difficulties far greater than were encountered at Pompeii. The latter place was buried beneath showers of ashes, which débris had only to be shoveled away; whereas Herculaneum at present is sealed in a tomb of lava mud solidified into a mass as hard as concrete. Whether objects will be found more or less intact in this city, we are told, will, of course, "depend upon the violence with which the liquid mud rushed down the flanks of Vesuvius. Where it was mixed with stony débris, it unquestionably broke everything in its path; witness the innumerable fragments of the Bronze Horse."

A novel proposition is made by Professor Spinazzola, of the San Martino Museum, a man described by the correspondent as "the keenest and most enthusiastic of all the archeologists who have had to do with the buried cities." He is quoted as saying:

"No scientist is more delighted than I that funds have been given by wealthy classes of all nations. Because, you see, not only Italy will benefit, but all nations, all students, and the world generally. I had an idea myself, which I am about to suggest to Professor Waldstein, and that is: As the Theater of Herculaneum is actually at present a subterraneous excavation, why not excavate in a similar way the entire city underneath modern Resina? In this way a perfectly unique underground museum would be formed, which would have the merit of leaving magnificent Roman art treasures exactly in their proper places in the villas. Such a work ought to be perfectly practicable, with the resources of modern engineering, and would certainly be unique in the world."



JAMES H. CANFIELD,

The librarian of Columbia University, who proposes a scheme for "syndicating" the public libraries.

A SCHEME TO "SYNDICATE" THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A SYNDICATE of libraries is one of the latest propositions in the realm of concerted action. This suggestion, emanating from Mr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, embodies a movement of colossal proportions, and of such beneficent nature that no one, even in this age of trust-hatred, is apt to declare war upon it. The necessity for this syndication, declares Mr. Canfield, is apparent when the librarian of our larger institutions looks ahead and finds the future threatening him with "accumulations which can not possibly be cared for either as to shelf-room or handling or use, in any single building less capacious than that of the Library of Congress, or with a staff whose salaries will not aggregate a sum impossible for any ordinary institution or organization to meet." The future plainly warns us, continues the writer, in *The Independent* (November 15), that "we must have a good working-scheme which will include and bind closely together the great central library of the nation and the libraries and library commissioners of the various States." Fortunately for both illustration and precedent, observes Mr. Canfield, an excellent beginning has been made in New York, in library specialization. Other smaller communities, he thinks, might derive their point of departure from what New York has done, coordinating their accumulations as parts of a great scheme which owns the Library of Congress at Washington as a true "national library, supplementing the libraries of the several States." Mr. Canfield mentions such special collections as that on genealogy at the Lenox Library, on architecture at the Avery Library, Columbia University, on early local history at the New York Historical Society and others which form beginnings of this scheme:

"The carefully selected and admirably administered libraries of the Academy of Medicine and of the Bar Association are excellent illustrations of what ought to be undertaken by and for every profession and important calling in New York. The successful practise of medicine and of law in this municipality owes much to these collections, an indebtedness constantly and gratefully acknowledged. . . . With modern methods of transportation and communication, the telephone and the trolley-car, the stenographer and the subway, a great collection, well-classified and cataloged, conveniently shelved, with plenty of reading-tables and good light, with both day and evening hours, in the care of an intelligent staff, is just as convenient as if on the shelves of a library in a private residence—all conditions of use considered, is far more convenient.

"Mention may be made also of the specialization in genealogy done by the Lenox Library—a collection the appreciation and use of which are daily increasing; of the fine library on life insurance housed in the Equitable Building, generously opened to all life-insurance people and to others interested in this subject and commended to its librarian; of the great libraries which are to be gathered by the engineering societies, in the new building provided through the generosity of Mr. Carnegie; of the Avery Library of Architecture, Decorative Art, and Landscape Gardening at Columbia University, open freely day and night to all those in this city practising either of these three arts, and to others having more indirect interest, known or properly presented to its custodian; of the collection of the New York Historical Society, rich in early local history; of the beginnings, at least, of a library on pharmacy, at the College of Pharmacy, on West Sixty-eighth Street, open to all pharmacists of Greater New York; of the special libraries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the Museum of Natural History, and of the Botanical Gardens of the Bronx; of the theological and ecclesiastical libraries of the two great seminaries—Union and the General (Episcopal); of the remarkable collection already made by the Hispanic Society, under the guidance of its able president, Mr. Archer Huntington, of material relating to the early history of the Western hemisphere, housed in the beautiful building just completed on 156th Street."

Administrative questions are not so fully discust by the writer tho several features pertaining to the interrelation of special libraries are suggested. A free use of the current press, he says, should keep their accessions constantly before the people. Further:

"There should be independent and direct telephone communication between them all, with a rapid messenger service, and a system of inter-library, not personal, loans. Ease of access, liberality of management, and convenience of use should keep the circulation of most of these libraries at a minimum, and use in the building at a maximum. At some convenient central point there should be established a correspondence bureau, the fees of which would make it self-sustaining—by which the advantages of these collections might be shared by thoughtful and studious persons in even most remote parts of the Union."

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HUGH BLACK. CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM. WILL CARLETON. F. MARION CRAWFORD. JOHN A. MITCHELL. BISHOP TALBOT.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Battersby, H. F. Prevost. The Avenging Hour. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Beckwith, Clarence Augustine. Realities of Christian Theology. 8vo, pp. 406. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Beebe, G. William. The Bird: Its Form and Function. With over three hundred and seventy illustrations, chiefly photographed from life by the author. 8vo, pp. xii–496. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

Bellamy, Charles J. The Wonder Children: Their Guests and Curious Adventures. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–321. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Black, Hugh. Edinburgh Sermons. Listening to God. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

Bonner, Geraldine. Rich Men's Children. With illustrations by C. M. Relyea. 12mo, pp. 492. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Booth, Maud Ballington. Twilight Fairy-Tales. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–273. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Bradley, Will. Peter Poodle, Toy-Maker to the King. Illustrated. Folio, pp. 166. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Browne, Francis Fisher. Golden Poems. 12mo, pp. 526. Chicago: C. A. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Browne, Edward G., M.A., M.B., F.B.A. A Literary History of Persia: From Firdawsi to Sadi. [Library of Literary History Series.] 8vo, pp. xv–568. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

Persia is preeminently the land of poetry. Long before the days of Byron and Moore the echoes of the many-stringed lyre of Iran had been heard in Western countries, and in our own day the beautiful translations of FitzGerald have made the name of Omar Khayyam famous in English-speaking countries. For more than a thousand years the stream of Persian poetry has flowed on, ever broadening and deepening, but changes in the language in this period have been comparatively slight. Scholars may easily remount the stream and reach the sources.

Among modern scholars who have studied this field, Professor Browne holds a distinguished place. His investigations, aided by a thorough philological equipment, have thrown a mass of fresh light upon the literature of Persia and opened up new and unexpected fields for research. His new volume is uniform with the one published in the same series four years ago, and carries the literary history of Persia on from the beginning of the eleventh to the middle of the thirteenth century of our era. This is the golden age of Persian poetry and, short as it is, it includes most of the greatest poets and writers.

The general impression regarding Persian literature is that it is essentially florid and ornate, overlaid with metaphor and abounding in rhetorical embellishment. This impression, we learn, is a wholly erroneous one, and applies only to the literature produced in periods dominated by foreign conquerors. In its best poetic expression the language of Iran is an exceedingly rich and plastic tongue, well adapted for verse and lending itself gracefully to many forms of rhythm. No doubt, in order properly to appreciate the masterpieces of Persian poets, a knowledge of the language would be essential. But even the English translations exhibit a beauty and delicacy which speak well for the originals. Professor Browne's volume is the most important work on Persian literature that has appeared in years.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. Racketty-Packetty House, and Queen Silver-Bell. Illustrated. Two books, each square 16mo, pp. 130 and 133. New York: The Century Co. 60 cents each.

Burnham, Clara Louise. The Opened Shutters. With frontispiece by Harrison Fisher. 12mo, pp. 344. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The fact that over a quarter of a million of Clara Louise Burnham's novels have been disposed of is proof that success may come to a writer without resorting to the questionable methods sometimes employed in literary quarters. Mrs. Burnham's new novel, "The Opened Shutters," resembles in some respects her former story, "Dr. Latimer," a considerable portion of the events taking place in the beautiful Casco-Bay region, where the author has her summer home. There are some finely drawn characters in the book, notably Judge Trent, a bachelor living among his books—a sort of trappist of the law, but preserving his native kindliness of heart in spite of his dry-as-dust environment.

In contrast with this delightful old limb of the law is Miss Martha Lacy, an old maid after Balzac's own heart, drawn at full length and with some lovable touches. Between Miss Lacy and the Judge there had existed an early romance, and tho Fate had decreed that both should remain single, the memory of their youthful attachment persists like a perfume through their lives. Martha becomes a sort of guardian angel for the old lawyer, watching him from afar and ministering silently to his needs.

Besides the romance of the old people, there runs through the book, like a thread of gold, a graceful love-story. The heroine of the novel, Sylvia, is one of Mrs. Burnham's best-drawn figures. There are some amusing situations in the book, and the humor is plentiful and genuine.

Call, Annie Payson. Every Day Living. 12mo, pp. 214. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

Carey, Rosa Nouchette. No Friend Like a Sister. 12mo, pp. 353. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Carleton, Will. Poems for Young Americans. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 130. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Carpenter, George R. Rhetoric and English Composition. 12mo, pp. xx–432. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.10.

Church, Rev. Alfred J., M.A. The Odyssey for Boys and Girls. Told from Homer. With twelve illustrations. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Coolidge, Susan. Last Verses. 16mo, pp. xx–167. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

Crawford, F. Marion. A Lady of Rome. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Crowley, Mary Catherine. In Treaty with Honor: A Romance of Old Quebec. Illustrated from drawings by Clyde O. De Land. 12mo, pp. x–291. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Dargan, Olive Tilford. Lords and Lovers and Other Dramas. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Deakin, Dorothea. Georgie. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Dodd, Lee Wilson. A Modern Alchemist, and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 135. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

Dodge, Henry Irving. The Hat and the Man: An Allegorical Tale. Illustrations by Dan Beard. Small 12mo, pp. 128. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Donnell, Annie Hamilton. The Very Small Person. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 193. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence. Joggin' Erlong. Illustrated with photographs by Leigh Richmond Miner and decorations by John Rae. 12mo, pp. 119. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Ellis, Edward S., and Chipman, Wm. Pendleton, D.D. The Cruise of the Firefly. Illustrated by Edwin J. Prittie. 12mo, pp. 303. Chicago and Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. 75 cents.

Franklin, Benjamin, The Life and Writings of. Frontispiece portraits. Collected and edited with a life and introduction by Albert Henry Smyth. Vol. viii. 1780–1782; vol. ix. 1783–1788. 8vo, pp. 701, 650. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.

Garman, Charles Edward (Former Students of). Studies in Philosophy and Psychology. In commemoration of twenty-five years of service as teacher of philosophy in Amherst College. Frontispiece portrait. 12mo, pp. xxiv–411. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50 net.

Gates, Helen Dunn. A Consecrated Life: A Sketch of the Life and Labors of Rev. Ransom Dunn, D.D. 1880–1900. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–378. Boston: The Morning Star Publishing House.

Gerstacher, Friedrich. Germelshausen. Translated from the German by Clara M. Lathrop. 16mo, pp. 46. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

Greely, A. W. Handbook of Polar Discoveries. 12mo, pp. 325. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Gosse, Edmund. Modern English Literature: A Short History. New and revised edition with seventy-two portraits. 8vo, pp. x–420. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50 net.

This new, revised, and illustrated edition of Mr. Gosse's standard work on English literature has real value both for the student and general reader. Elsewhere there has been no satisfactory compendium of the kind. Taine's classic on the subject, tho unrivaled from every point of view, is not entirely suited to the general student, and the works of other authors are too voluminous and discursive.

Mr. Gosse's aim has been to show the continuous development of English

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literature from Chaucer to our own times. He has tried to suggest to the reader a feeling of the evolution of our literature in the primary sense of the word, and to describe "the disentanglement of the skein, the slow and regular unwinding through successive generations, of the threads of literary expression." He regards the continuity of English literature as unbroken from Beowulf and Cædmon down to the present day. Altho the old classic writers considered Chaucer "the father of English literature," the author is inclined to look upon him as a figure standing midway between the fathers and us. He asserts that six or seven centuries before the appearance of "The Canterbury Tales" Englishmen were producing stimulating and national works.

Naturally the different epochs are represented by those names which are known to all as the landmarks of our literature. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Addison, etc., are described in graphic and characteristic sketches. The portraits, seventy-two in all, are an interesting feature of the work. The long roll of famous names ends with Walter Pater, an author whose star has steadily risen since his death. The literary style, criticism, and method of treatment are satisfying.

Grinnell, George Bird. Jack. The Young Canoeman. An Eastern Boy's Voyage in a Chinook Canoe. Illustrated by Edwin Willard Deming, and by half-tone engravings of photographs. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

Grose, Howard B. The Incoming Millions. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 212. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 50 cents.

Hendrick, Frank. The Power to Regulate Corporations and Commerce: A Discussion of the Existence, Basis, Nature, and Scope of the Common Law of the United States. 8vo, pp. lxxii–516. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Hodges, George. The Pursuit of Happiness. With frontispiece portrait. 12mo, pp. 91. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.

Horne, Herman Harrell, Ph.D. The Psychological Principles of Education: A Study in the Science of Education. 12mo, pp. xiv–435. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Kempster, Aquila. Salvage. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Kinglake, A. W. Eothen. Edited by D. G. Hogarth. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xxvi–295. London: Henry Frowde. 2s. 6d. net.

Kleiser, Grenville. How to Speak in Public. 12mo, pp. x–533. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.25 net.

This is a practical treatise on the art of speaking in public intended for teachers, students, business men, clergymen, lawyers, politicians, clubs, debating societies, etc. The author was formerly instructor in elocution in the Yale Divinity School, and now holds that chair in the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. The book is therefore the result of years of practical experience in the art of elocution and has been prepared to satisfy what the author regards as a distinct demand.

There are chapters on breathing and vocal hygiene, vocal expression, voice culture, modulation, gesture, emphasis, inflection, concentration, etc. The selections are in prose and verse and comprize not only those classics found in most works on elocution, but extracts from modern sources. Typical of these is the second inaugural address of Lincoln and the celebrated "Cross of Gold" speech of William J. Bryan. The work is especially adapted for self-instruction.

London, Jack. White Fang. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–327. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Lucas, C. P. The Canadian War of 1812. Several large maps. 8vo, pp. 270. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. $4.15.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. The Illustrious O'Hagan. 12mo, pp. viii–330. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Mears, Mary. The Breath of the Runners: A Novel. 12mo, pp. xii–293. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Miller, Olive Thorne. Kristy's Rainy Day Picnic. With illustrations by Ethel N. Farnsworth. 12mo, pp. 235. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mitchell, John Ames. The Silent War. With illustrations by William Balfour Ker. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Life Publishing Co. $1.50.

Mr. Mitchell's story, with its Socialist flavor, is based upon the striking contrasts furnished by wealth and poverty in the great metropolis. The key-note is given by the frontispiece, which represents a glorified figure of Christ in the midst of the multitude and is labeled "The Great Socialist." No doubt the amazing antithesis in life conditions presented by New York to-day—the spectacle of grinding poverty side by side with fabulous wealth—presents dramatic possibilities sufficient to inspire a great novel; yet since Bellamy's "Looking Backward" no very notable work of talent in this *genre* has appeared. "The Silent War" is a sort of Socialist tractate in the form of a novel on the absorbing problem of the masses and the classes. The plot centers in a mysterious conspiracy known as "The People's League." One of the foremost characters is a man of great wealth who espouses the cause of the poor and performs many private charities. The author somehow fails to rise to the full possibilities of his theme. He has weakened the effect of his work by the introduction of such characters as "the Solid Citizen" and "the Railroad King"—vague generalities which fail to impress the reader. A word of praise is due to the illustrations by William Balfour Ker. They are unconventional and striking, and form an interesting feature of the book.

Molesworth, Mrs. Jasper: A Story for Children. With illustrations by Gertrude Demain Hammond. 12mo, pp. 235. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Neilson, William Allen. The Complete Dramatic and Poetic Works of William Shakespeare. Edited from the Text of the Early Quartos and the First Folio. Frontispieces. 8vo, pp. xxii–1237. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

Noyes, Alfred. Poems. With an introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. 16mo, pp. 193. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Philpotts, Eden, and Bennett, Arnold. Doubloons. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Raine, Allen. Queen of the Rushes: A Tale of the Welsh Country. 12mo, pp. 397. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.

Reagan, John H., LL.D. Memoirs, with Special Reference to Secession and the Civil War. 8vo, pp. 351. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Co. $3.

Talbot, Ethelbert, D.D., LL.D. My People of the Plains. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–265. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.75.

Very human and full of picturesque incident is Bishop Talbot's book. The experiences related took place during the eleven years that the Bishop ministered to the pioneers of the Rocky-Mountain region embraced in the territory now included in the States of Idaho and Wyoming. It is an interesting phase of life, full of romance and adventure, that is described in these pages; and the fact that it has entirely passed away owing to the advent of the railroad and the consequent usages of the East gives added value to this intimate record of it.

In 1886 the missionary district of Wyoming and Idaho was established, and Dr. Talbot was elected its first bishop He established his home in Laramie, and an idea of his surroundings may be had from a remark made by the venerable rector of Rawlins, who, when the question of commissariat came up, observed that so far as meat was concerned, all the new bishop had to do when his larder needed replenishing was "to step out on the hill adjoining the house and bring down a fine elk with his Winchester."

The new diocese comprized a territory larger than all the New-England and Middle States combined, with the State of Maryland included. The population was small or scattered in little communities or grouped in mining-camps. The bishop's parochial visitations had to be made in long journeys with the most primitive accommodations. The people are described as "bright, intelligent, and enterprising." Tho not irreligious, many through lack of religious services had become careless about attending church. Bishop Talbot met with a hearty welcome from these rude populations, and his work prospered from the first. Tho he modestly refrains from giving prominence to the dangers and hardships of his mission, one gathers from the narrative that these were of no mean order. The literary style is effective and the book adds a new chapter to the history of American missions.

Teskey, Adeline M., and McBain, Alexander, B.A. A Prince in Penury. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

Thorne, Guy. Made in His Image. 12mo, pp. 432. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.

Wells, H. G. The Future in America: A Search after Realities. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 259. New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

During his recent visit to America Mr. Wells had an opportunity to observe many phases of our life and institutions, and he has written an unusually vivid and interesting account of his experiences. This book represents the able and earnest attempt of a modern thinker to appraise the moral value of American achievement. He has brought to the study of the social, economical, and material problems now confronting us an insight rarely found in an Englishman, and has given lucid expressions to certain ideas concerning the future which have been vaguely stirring in the national consciousness.

Almost every important phase of American life has come under the personal observation of this indefatigable writer. Among these are the problems of wealth, civic corruption, immigration, education, the negro question, trusts, culture, etc. Perhaps the most vital and interesting chapter in the book is that entitled "The Mind of a Modern State," wherein the author sets forth his phliosophical conception of the vast edifice of civilization which he has been studying. Here he points out the urgent need for synthetic effort lest "this splendid promise of a new world should decay into a vast unprogressive stagnation of unhappiness and disorder." He seems to regard immigration and the negro problem as pregnant with national danger. He has also noted a great mental uneasiness and discontent coupled with a determination to reform certain glaring abuses. America, he thinks, for the first time in her history, is taking thought about herself and "ridding herself of long-cherished illusions."

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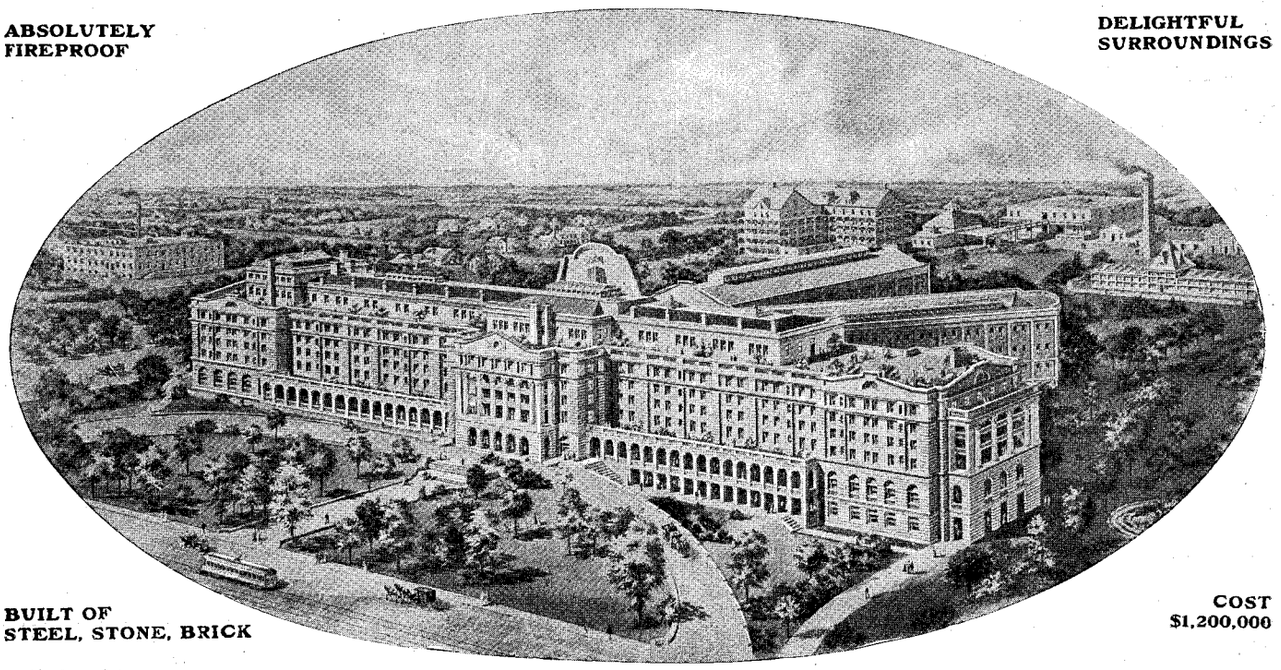

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CURRENT POETRY.

The North Wind's Mustering.

BY CHESTER FIRKINS.

From the dark of the Boreal seas,
From the midnight morn of the pole,
To the sands of your Southland leas,
Where sweltering cities roll;
From the still of the Caves of the Cold,
To the resonant marches of men,
By the wind that runs, I summon my sons
To the arms of the North again.
To the ships of the scurrying main,
Where the stern-wheels southward thrum,
To the lands of the Sun and the Rain,
On the wings of the dark I come;
And never thy Love, nor the lure
Of thy Fame shall make thee free,
For a sail or a soul, at my rallying roll,
Must turn to the North with me.

Ye have fathomed the fines of the East
And the reach of the West ye know,
And the wilds of the Earth, as the beast,
Ye have tamed to the whip and the hoe;
But the breath of my pitiless plains
Ye have faced—Ye have failed of the goal;
And the drums of the North, they shall summon ye forth,
Till ye win to the prize of the Pole!

—*From The Metropolitan Magazine* (December).

The Pilot.

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON.

From the Past and Unavailing
Out of cloudland we are steering;
After groping, after fearing,
Into starlight we come trailing,
And we find the stars are true.
Still, O comrade, what of you?
You are gone, but we are sailing,
And the old ways are all new.

For the Lost and Unreturning
We have drifted, we have waited;
Uncommanded and unrated,
We have tossed and wandered, yearning
For a charm that comes no more
From the old lights by the shore;
We have shamed ourselves in learning
What you knew so long before.

For the Breed of the Far-going
Who are strangers, and all brothers,
May forget no more than others
Who look seaward with eyes flowing.
But are brothers to bewail
One who fought so foul a gale?
You have won beyond our knowing,
You are gone, but yet we sail.

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (December).

The Severn Sea.

BY WILFRID L. RANDELL.

O fairy Sleep, take thou my hand
And lead me down some long dream-lane
Hid in the heart of that dear land
Where, from a brambled hill, again
I may behold those dim, gray towers
That soared between the mist and me;
Where, through a silver veil of showers,
Glimmers the distant Severn Sea.

Strange calm that thrills the fretful heart
From that far-shining, stedfast gleam!
Life drops her motley, steps apart
With folded hands awhile to dream;
Deep in her eyes what vision dwells
Of splendor, pride, or mystery

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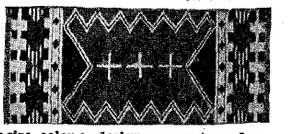

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When the sweet surge of evening bells
Besets the darkening Severn Sea?

Pale fairy Sleep, who dost invest
The blind abyss of piteous night,
I too have dreams, that to the West
Wing their unswerving, hopeless flight—
For ever as the skies enlace
Their skeins of starry fantasy
I seek again one wistful face
Beside the enchanted Severn Sea.

O brave, unsullied Western land,
Where love is more than fame or birth!
Oft we roamed thee, hand in hand,
One with the passion of the earth;
But now our voices call in vain,
And the hot tears are spent of thee:
Might we but live and love again
Within the sound of Severn Sea!

—*From The Spectator* (London, November 10).

Home at Evening.

BY ALGERNON TASSIN.

See, dear, the old blind singer, lame, footsore,
Grope doubtfully along the emptying street,
His mute face searching ever, yet his feet
Feeling their conscious way to his own door.

What the eyes lack, the sharpened ears restore;
His sense is keen to catch the delicate beat
Which minute ripples of the air repeat—
A stir of guiding wings, unfelt before.

"There is a sight in blindness," and a strength
Out of deficiency, confirming us.
Poor in all else, my very want of thee
Did walk before my steps until at length,

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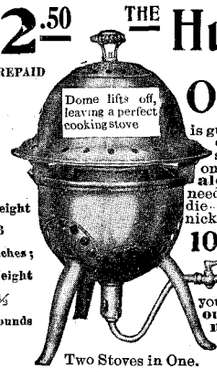

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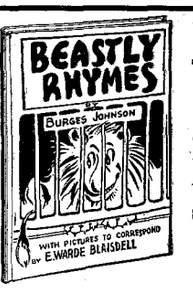

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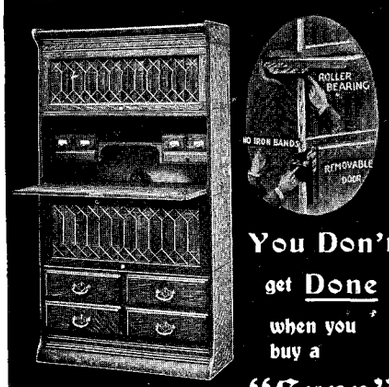

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World-stained and worn, I came—O marvelous!
Unto thy heart all warmed and lit for me.
—*From The Reader* (November).

The Jew to Jesus.

BY FLORENCE KIPER.

O man of my people, I alone
Among these alien ones can know thy face,
I who have felt the kinship of our race
Burn in me as I sit where they intone
Thy praises—those, who striving to make known
A God for sacrifice, have missed the grace
Of thy sweet human meaning in its place,
Thou who art of our blood-bond and our own.

Are we not sharers of thy Passion? Yea,
In spirit-anguish closely by thy side
We have drained the bitter cup, and tortured, felt
With thee the bruising of each heavy welt.
In every land is our Gethsemane.
A thousand times have we been crucified.
—*From The Century Magazine* (December).

PERSONAL.

Some Intrepid Women.—Some specimens of the "weaker sex" who have outdone most men in daring are made the subject of an article in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Mrs. Stephen P. M. Tasker, for example, has crossed the frozen wastes of Northern Labrador, and Mrs. Hubbard has made an equally perilous trip into the same region. The latter went in search of her husband's ill-fated expedition, the former made the trip as a honeymoon adventure. Miss Annie Peck, Miss E. Duncan, and Mrs. Laura Fitzgerald are famous mountain-climbers. Still more famous is Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman, who has, with her husband, climbed peaks in the Himalayas that have never known a human foot before. We read:

Mrs. Workman is a daughter of ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts. She has a handsome home in Worcester, but so great is her enthusiasm for mountain-climbing that the intervals when she is at home are rare.

In 1903 the Workmans captured the world's record for mountain-scaling by going to the top of one peak 22,285 feet high. This is more than four miles in the air, and what it means to be at this awful height can only be understood by those who have had some experience in this most dangerous form of sport.

At 21,000 feet animals die, the air is so rare that none but the trained mountain-climber can breathe, alcohol-lamps refuse to burn, and the thermometer gets so far below the zero mark that it stops registering.

It has been to the investigation of such heights as these that the exploration mania has carried Mrs. Workman.

She and her husband were the first to explore the Chonggo Loongma Glacier, in India, which feat attracted so much attention among geographers that it won for the Workmans the honor of a complimentary breakfast in France.

Mrs. Workman made the first three record ascents for women in India, in the Karakoruam, and her work had results of such value that she was invited to lecture before the geographical and scientific societies in France, England, Germany, Italy, and the United States.

In the last stages of the famous ascent of the Koser Gunge, Mrs. Workman had the experience of sleeping twenty thousand feet in the air. She relates that it was impossible to slumber for more than a few minutes at a time, as the intense difficulty of breathing awakened her continually.

During part of the final stages of this ascent the Workmans had to go along without a guide, for the overpowering mountain sickness had claimed

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victims of the most of the coolies, none of whom can get along much above 15,000 feet. Frequently the daring woman sank up to her waist in snow, and once went over her head, and nearly smothered.

Yet the next day, after the most difficult of ascents, she was in shape again to continue.

The Poetry of Commerce.—An illustration of how even the sordid grind of industry may become an inspiration to a poet or novelist is afforded by Paul Adam, the distinguished French writer. His *Vues d'Amérique*, published last spring, was at once a glorification of American commercial and industrial energy and an appeal to his compatriots to be more energetic along practical lines. He has been partly reconciled, however (by the latest events in the world of finance), to the secondary rôle his country plays in commerce and industry. In a recent number of *Le Journal* (Paris) he says:

Science, brought into the service of the factories, is consuming the bones of the earth at a prodigious rate. Over the entire surface of our planet the sons of Prometheus are multiplying the power of the thunderbolt, enslaved and fertilized by the labor of genius. Germany with its chemistry, England with its forges, America with its machines, are striving and achieving divinely. Vikings and Teutons vie with each other. The beat of their hammers on the anvils resounds around the globe, quickening their vigor, as in the Wagnerian music-drama it quickens the vigor of the dwarfs who fashion the sword of the hero. Better than the volcanoes of intermittent flame the high furnaces illumine the nights of the two hemispheres; they redden the Great Bear and the Southern Cross.

The world has become one immense roaring forge

A DOCTOR'S TRIALS

He Sometimes Gets Sick Like Other People.

Even doing good to people is hard work if you have too much of it to do.

No one knows this better than the hard-working, conscientious family doctor. He has troubles of his own—often gets caught in the rain or snow, or loses so much sleep he sometimes gets out of sorts. An overworked Ohio doctor tells his experience:

"About three years ago as the result of doing two men's work, attending a large practice and looking after the details of another business, my health broke down completely, and I was little better than a physical wreck.

"I suffered from indigestion and constipation, loss of weight and appetite, bloating and pain after meals, loss of memory and lack of nerve force for continued mental application.

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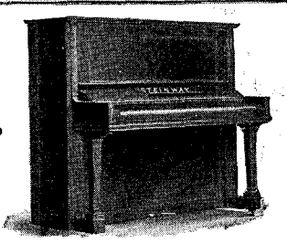
"The little pamphlet, 'The Road to Wellville,' found in pkgs., is invariably saved and handed to some needy patient along with the indicated remedy." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason."



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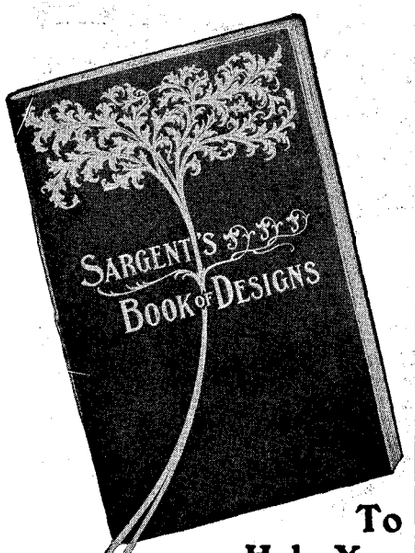
Not "Cold Feet," but a Cool Head.—Walter Wellman, who will try to reach the North Pole by air-ship, declared in a newspaper interview that his failure to start this year has been grievously misunderstood. The summer was occupied with preliminary work, and the start was thus necessarily put off till next year. He says:

We experimented with the mechanical parts of the air-ship, and this developed some defects. Some of these defects were so radical that it would have been foolhardy to start with our equipment unless certain changes were made. This work of experimenting took up our time until the close of summer. We made many changes in our own machine-shop, but others we could not make there. We found that our air-ship car was weak and lacked rigidity and could not stand the strain of vibration.

The fact that we did not start for the pole is not a defeat, for we anticipated not being able to get away and I announced that the experiments might be carried through two or three years. Some of the papers have spoken in a light vein and commented that I got 'cold feet.' The fact is I did not get 'cold feet,' but I did get a cool head, and I have made up my mind that I will not start until all is ready and when we have an efficient machine under us, for I believe we have found the method of attaining the pole and exploring the vast region about it. It would not only be foolish, but a blunder amounting almost to a crime to spoil such a project, which promises so much to the science of the world, to start hastily or unprepared. Had we not felt this way we could have made the start this time, for, from the observation of the meteorological conditions, Major Hersey became convinced that the wind and weather conditions were more favorable than we had expected.

There were times in July and August when if our ship had been ready we would have been favored with a fifteen-mile wind from the south. In the judgment of our people we could have attained the pole or its vicinity. The air-ship could have made a speed of fifteen miles increased to twenty-five or thirty miles by the aid of a favorable wind. This wind held good for days and would have carried us to the extreme north and over the six hundred miles separating us from the pole.

Next year we go back, ready for the real work before us. Our plant is complete and ready and is in charge of three men. The framework of the



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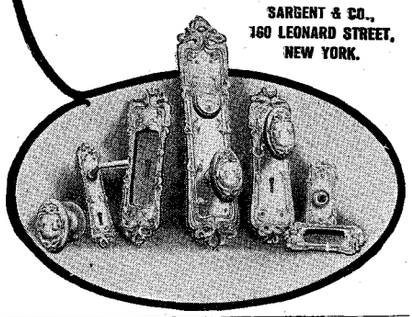

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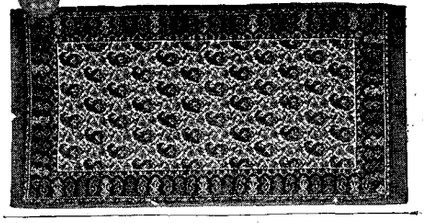

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balloon-shed is erected, but the covering, some ten thousand yards of canvas, has been taken down. It is cut and fitted and ready to be put up. The air-ship, the "America," has been taken to Paris to be enlarged. When completed she will be 180 feet long, 52½ feet in diameter, and will contain 260,000 cubic feet of gas.

Speaker Cannon's Best Critic.—While the Speaker of the House has never lacked critics, he says, according to a writer in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, that the best critic he ever had was his wife.

Mrs. Cannon, who has now been dead many years, was quiet and domestic in her tastes, but kept a keen and watchful eye on all his public acts. Many times, after he had delivered a speech or participated in a whirlwind debate on the floor of the House of Representatives, he has gone from the applauding, fawning friends in the House to his home with humble heart to listen to what Mrs. Cannon had to say. Sometimes it was unstinted praise and congratulation, but again there were times when Mrs. Cannon would begin:

"Well, Joe, that was very good, but not nearly as good as you are capable of doing. If you had given that one point a little more study and investigation you would not have floundered about so in that last colloquy you had," or, "Joe, you dragged miserably in your speech. That last story you told was so drawn out that you quite lost the point you were trying to make. While I knew what you were driving at, I believe I was in a hopeless minority in your audience."

And Mr. Cannon got to know that his most severe critic was his most just and loving one, and for years he harkened to all she had to say, and improved under her suggestions.

Mr. Cannon married down in Southern Illinois in the early days. The manner of meeting Mrs. Cannon was not usual. It seems that he was employed to prosecute a debt against a brother of the Mrs. Cannon-to-be. He prosecuted it so successfully as to completely wipe out the assets of the brother. But the connection with the suit brought on an acquaintance with the sister, and from that time Mr. Cannon, in spite of the fact that he was making a humble start in the law, was not content until he had wooed, won, and wed.

Some of the crude ways of the old days in early Ilinois, when men counted much more on their fire and vigor and hard common sense and array of fact than they did on elegant diction and eloquent phrasing, still cling to Mr. Cannon. He does not pride himself on these angularities, but he is indifferent to them. He has said many times in my hearing that he would rather have an ounce of logic and hard, cold fact than all of the brilliant, silver-tongued oratory which the most accomplished orator could master. In a way he has a contempt for the fine points of language. Don't think that he is incapable of the most elegant diction and the most perfect word-shading, but it is not his favorite and voluntary form of speech. He likes directness and force, and most often when enthused falls back into the primitive forms of the pioneer days in which he got his training. He confesses, with a twinkle in his eye and an expression of affection, that his crudities of expression at times annoyed Mrs. Cannon, who tried to improve him and get him to abandon them entirely.

"It was a trial for her," he said one day, while in a reminiscent mood, "and I tried hard to meet the standard she set for me, but when I would get interested and warmed up 'I done it.' I tried to

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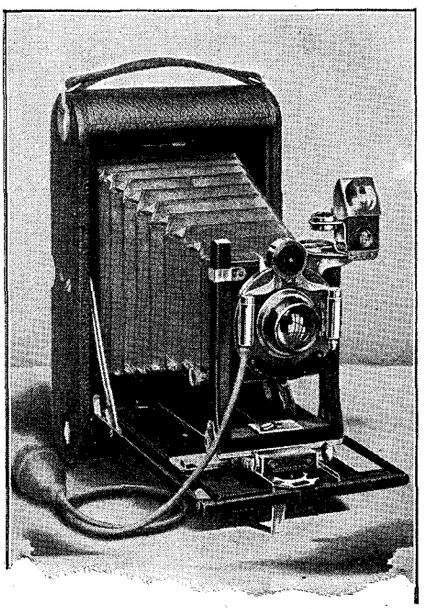

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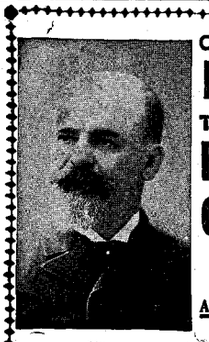

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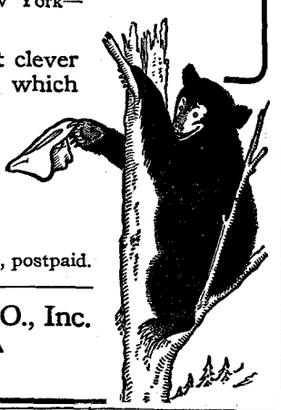

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get away from that expression and many another, but 'I done it' and 'I done it' for many years, even after I got into Congress."

Then the Speaker told of how he nearly threw all of his cake into the fire early in his courtship of Mrs. Cannon. In that day it was not uncommon to have "basket picnics," to which the young men would invite the young ladies. There would be a drive of miles to the picnic-grounds with well-filled lunch-baskets and every opportunity for a pleasant day out in the open. Mr. Cannon had invited Mrs. Cannon to accompany him, and, with another young man and his companion, they started to drive toward the picnic-grounds. There was a little pet dog which belonged to Mrs. Cannon. She did not wish to have it accompany them, but it had broken loose. Just as they were driving away it came running along, yelping and whining distressingly.

"I looked around at that yelping critter, and then, in supreme disgust, I shouted, 'Tie up that dog till we get gone.' I never heard the last of that shot of mine, not even after we had spent years of happy married life together. I guess it would have grated on almost any one."

Ambassador Reid's Lunch.—When Whitelaw Reid wore the famous purple velvet knickerbockers at the Queen's Jubilee he shocked the democratic feelings of America. Now he has been patronizing an American "quick-lunch" restaurant in London and has jarred the aristocratic feelings of Britain. To let the Washington *Times* tell the tale:

An aristocratic English gentleman has written to the London *Times* describing the shock he experienced recently on observing Ambassador Whitelaw Reid emerging from a cheap restaurant in the vicinity of the embassy. This restaurant is one of a number established by an enterprising American to serve real food at reasonable prices to the benighted Britishers. A legend on the window informs passers-by that sixpence will purchase a satisfying meal, while the expenditure of a shilling will insure that feeling of elegant repletion common to aldermen after a Guildhall banquet. "Clerks, typewriters, and others who are compelled to live economically" frequent the restaurant, but *The Times* correspondent is "surprized that a man in Mr. Reid's position should patronize such a place."

While the niggardliness of Uncle Sam with regard to the salaries and expenses of his representatives abroad is notorious, this fact of itself will hardly account for Ambassador Reid's apparent economy along gastronomic lines. No such tendency on the part of ambassadors at other European capitals has been observed. Argus-eyed correspondents at Paris have not cabled the news that our distinguished diplomat does his own clothes-pressing or that the wife of the ambassador at the court of Berlin will try to get along without a second-girl this winter by having the washing done outside. No other American representative abroad receives a larger salary than Mr. Reid, so a different explanation than that of the practise of economy must be found for his addiction to the quick-lunch habit. May it not be that, once in so often, Mr. Reid longs for the wholesome food and dainty luxuries of his native land? Following time-honored precedent, his London household is ruled by British cooks, sordid beings whose souls have never risen to the heights of pumpkin pie, buckwheat cakes with maple sugar, cornmeal mush, hasty pudding, fried chicken and waffles, and a hundred other delights which sustain and comfort every patriotic American. After passing through a lengthy ordeal of five British meals a day, consisting in the main of "rasher and eggs," marmalade, roast beef and alleged tea, the ambassador was rapidly reaching the point where the strong man begins to despair and cry aloud, when one day the alluring sign of the American life-saving station struck his eye. One can imagine his delight on reading the familiar words, "Dairy Lunch. Surpassing Coffee. American style." The starving man staggered into the haven of refuge. In the contemplation and absorption of real food all his sufferings were forgotten. His rapidly forming resolution to resign his post had been

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abandoned. Ambassador Reid is once more a happy and contented man. London *Times* correspondents may do their worst. The sensitive feelings of British aristocrats may continue to be shocked. Let who may be hungry and dignified. Whitelaw Reid knows the inexpressible relief that follows the filling of an aching void.

The American Scout in South Africa.—Frederick Russell Burnham, the American selected by Lord Roberts to be his chief of scouts in the Boer War, won his fame in the Matabele campaign some years before. So we are told in *Collier's* by Richard Harding Davis, who knows Burnham personally:

The chief incident of this campaign, the fame of which rang over all Great Britain and her colonies, was the gallant but hopeless stand made by Major Alan Wilson and his patrol of thirty-four men. It was Burnham's attempt to save these men that made him known from Buluwayo to Cape Town.

King Lobengula and his warriors were halted on one bank of the Shangani River, and on the other Major Forbes, with a picked force of three hundred men, was coming up in pursuit. Altho at the moment he did not know it, he also was being pursued by a force of Matabeles, who were gradually surrounding him. At nightfall Major Wilson and a patrol of twelve men, with Burnham and his brother-in-law, Ingram, acting as scouts, were ordered to make a dash into the camp of Lobengula and, if possible, in the confusion of their sudden attack, and under cover of a terrific thunderstorm that was raging, bring him back a prisoner.

With the King in their hands the white men believed the rebellion would collapse. To the number of three thousand the Matabeles were sleeping in a succession of camps, through which the fourteen men rode at a gallop. But in the darkness it was difficult to distinguish the trek-wagon of the King, and by the time they found his laager, the Matabeles from the other camps through which they had ridden had given the alarm. Through the underbrush from every side the enemy, armed with assagai and elephant guns, charged toward them and spread out to cut off their retreat.

At a distance of about seven hundred yards from the camps there was a giant ant-hill, and the patrol rode toward it. By the aid of the lightning flashes they made their way through a dripping wood and over soil which the rain had turned into thick, black mud. When the party drew rein at the ant-hill it was found that of the fourteen, three were missing. As the official scout of the patrol and the only one who could see in the dark, Wilson ordered Burnham back to find them. Burnham said he could do so only by feeling the hoof-prints in the mud and that he would like some one with him to lead his pony. Wilson said he would lead it. With his fingers Burnham followed the trail of the eleven horses to where, at right angles, the hoof-prints of the three others separated from it, and so he came upon the three men. Still with nothing but the mud of the jungle to guide him, he brought them back to their comrades. It was this feat that established his reputation among British, Boers, and black men in South Africa.

Throughout the night the men of the patrol lay in the mud holding the reins of their horses. In the jungle about them they could hear the enemy splashing through the mud, and the swishing sound of the branches as they swept back into place. It was still raining. Just before the dawn there came the sounds of voices and the welcome clatter of accouterments. The men of the patrol believing the column had joined them sprang up rejoicing, but it was only a second patrol, under Captain Borrow, who had been sent forward with twenty men as reenforcements. They had come in time to share in a glorious immortality. No sooner had these men joined than the Kafirs began the attack; and the white men at once learned that they were trapt in a complete circle of the enemy. Hidden by the trees, the Kafirs fired point blank, and in a very little time half of Wilson's force was killed or wounded. As the horses were shot down the men used them for breastworks. Wilson called Burnham to him and told him he must try and get through the lines of the enemy to Forbes.

"Tell him to come up at once," he said; "we

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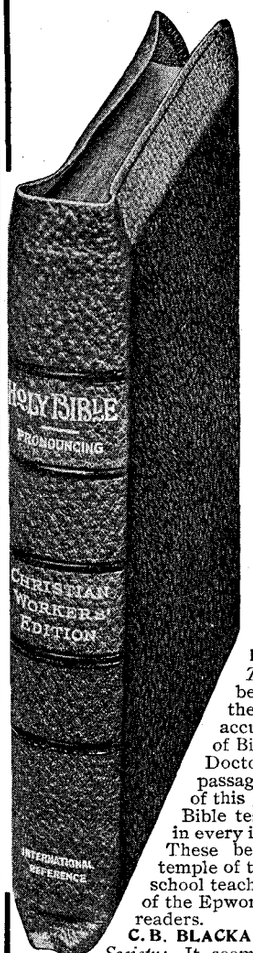

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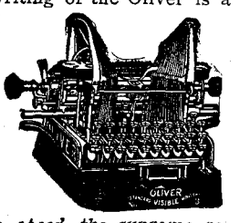

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are nearly finished." He detailed a trooper named Gooding and Ingram to accompany Burnham. "One of you may get through," he said. Gooding was but lately out from London and knew nothing of scouting, so Burnham and Ingram warned him, whether he saw the reason for it or not, to act exactly as they did. The three men had barely left the others before the enemy sprang at them with their spears. In five minutes they were being fired at from every bush. Then followed a remarkable ride in which Burnham called to his aid all he had learned in thirty years of border warfare. As the enemy rushed after them, the three doubled on their tracks, rode in triple loops, hid in dongas to breathe their horses, and to scatter their pursuers, separated, joined again, and again separated. The enemy followed them to the very bank of the river, where, finding the "drift" covered with the swollen waters, they were forced to swim. They reached the other bank only to find Forbes hotly engaged with another force of the Matabeles.

"I have been sent for reenforcements," Burnham, said to Forbes, "but I believe we are the only survivors of that party." Forbes himself was too hard prest to give help to Wilson, and Burnham, his errand over, took his place in the column, and began firing upon the new enemy.

Six weeks later the bodies of Wilson's patrol were found lying in a circle. Each of them had been shot many times. A son of Lobengula, who witnessed their extermination, and who in Buluwayo had often heard the Englishmen sing their national anthem, told how the five men who were the last to die stood up and, swinging their hats defiantly, sang "God Save the Queen." The incident will long be recorded in song and story, and in London was reproduced in two theaters, in each of which the man who played "Burnham, the American Scout," as he rode off for reenforcements was as loudly cheered by those in the audience as by those on the stage.

The Queen of England Can not "Shop."—That royalty is subject to many drawbacks unexperienced by the general mass of people is the theme of the Marquise de Fontenoy in a recent contribution to the New York *Tribune*. As one example of this she points out that the Queen of England is unable to experience the delicate, feminine thrills which a shopping tour causes the ordinary woman. In the words of the writer:

Queen Victoria lived and died without ever having looked in at a shop window, from the time when she succeeded to the throne as a young girl. Only a woman can appreciate what this means, for none but the members of her sex can gage the charms of shopping, which are so utterly incomprehensible to the masculine portion of mankind. As a little girl she was occasionally allowed to do some shopping at the small stores at Kensington, in the vicinity of Kensington Palace, where her earlier years were spent. But when King William came to the throne, and attempted to continue his unconventional ways in going about alone in the streets, he was on several occasions so severely mobbed that he not only resolved to show himself no more in any public thoroughfare on foot, but likewise insisted that the other members of the royal family should adopt a similar reserve. It was then that the custom was initiated of having shopkeepers submit their wares to royalty at the latter's palaces, and while from that time on Queen Victoria would have periodical exhibitions of jewelry, laces, etc., at Windsor, at Osborne, and at Buckingham Palace, to enable her to make a choice, she was necessarily restricted to the taste of the tradesman, and was deprived of the satisfaction of making her own selection from the whole of his stock, as displayed in his shop, and of going from store to store until she found something to strike her fancy.

Queen Alexandra is handicapped in the same way in England, and it is only when she is abroad in France or in Italy, and comparatively unknown, that she is able to indulge in shopping to her heart's content, without let or hindrance. In Berlin conditions are quite as bad with regard to mobbing as in London, and both the Emperor and the Empress have long been obliged to give up their former

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practise of doing their own shopping, especially at Christmas time.

Grand Opera on a Tobacco Basis.—The idea that grand opera can only be produced by a syndicate of millionaires or by government subsidy is ridiculed by Oscar Hammerstein, proprietor of the New Manhattan Opera House in New York. "There is not a cent of money of anybody else in it," he said to a writer in the New York *Times*. "I am my own master and am master of my company." The money for this splendid venture comes from Mr. Hammerstein's inventions of cigar-making machines. He says:

I landed in America with just $2 in my pocket. I was a runaway from home. My father wanted me to be a man of learning. He insisted on cramming algebra and Latin and Greek and French into me. I learned a lot of it, but I never liked it. So one day instead of going to school I went skating, and when I got back my father took the long straps off my skates and whipt me severely with them. I felt that I never could stand such a thing again, and that night I took my violin out and sold it. I hated to part with that violin, but I could see no other way. I got $35 for it, and that took me to Liverpool, and there I went on board the old sailing-ship *Isaac Webb* and took passage for America. It was a voyage of three months, and when I arrived I had only the two dollars of which I spoke. That was in 1866, and I was 15 years old then.

It was very dreary, but I had hope. The immigration laws were not made then, or I should not have been allowed to land. I went to a boarding-house in Greenwich Street, and the first day found a German paper which contained an advertisement calling for boys to learn the cigar-maker's trade. It seemed only a chance to make a living then, and I had no real fancy for it and no idea of what it would mean. I went to a shop in Pearl Street, and they took me in and gave me $2 a week—and I lived on that, lived for a long time.

But I learned the trade and became a cigar-maker and had my own bench, and made enough money soon to be able to look around a bit. I did not intend to sit on a cigar-maker's bench all my life. A chance came to me to edit a tobacco journal, and I took it. I had a chance to dream a bit more then, and to think over the many clumsy things about the making of cigars. I was of a mechanical turn of mind and studious, and I wondered whether some of the work of cigar-making could not be done by machinery.

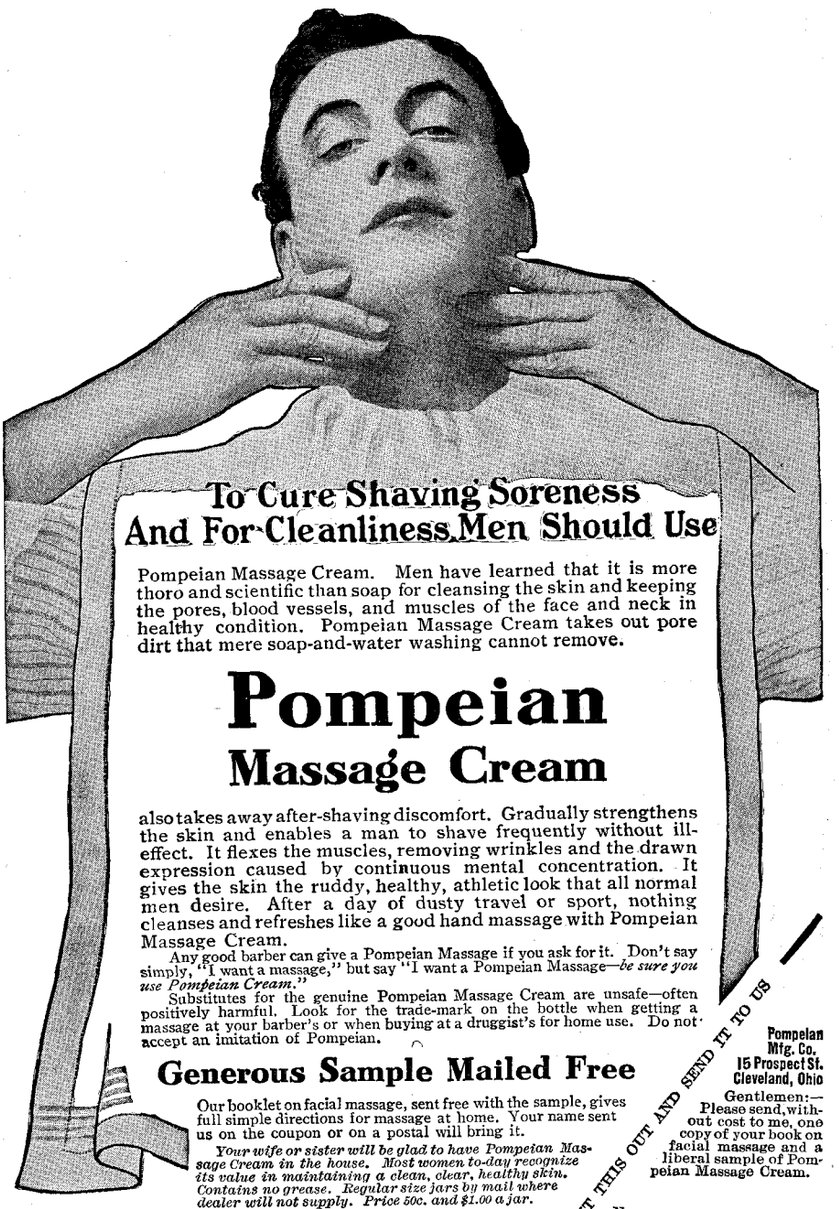
It took a long time to prove that a cigar could be made that way. It was in 1870 when I made my first machine, and now it is 1906.

After relating in detail his unsuccessful inventive attempts, he told how he finally devised a machine that would work.

For a year nobody would touch it—and I needed money very badly. Then a shrewd Yankee named Williams came over from Newark, and said he had heard about the machine. And he saw what there was to it, but he gave me only $6,000 for it. He is a millionaire many times over now, and all through my invention. The American Tobacco Company alone paid $60,000 a year royalties on it while the patent was in effect. It was too bad I had been so poor; I could have done so much with the money.

But still I had my dreams. So I went on inventing, and it was not long till I had made my stripping-machine. That was one of the best. It had always been a problem how to strip the stems from the tobacco. Many had tried to do it with knives, but they found the knives soon became dull against the grit in the stems and leaves. It was not until I made a machine that used saws for the stripping that the problem was solved. And my machine would strip leaves and count them into bunches of fifty and lay them aside. I did not sell that for a miserable $6,000. I got $200,000 for it. That made a great difference.

And then I went on dreaming and inventing, and now I have over eighty patents, and my machines



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Peary's Hardships.—The dispatches which say that the sailors of Peary's ship *Roosevelt* "would not undertake such a voyage in such a ship again for all the money in the United States Treasury" are given some color of probability by the accounts of the hardships the expedition suffered. After getting within 163 miles of the pole, Peary found he would have to turn back. The newspaper dispatches go on with the story as follows:

Before he started on the return voyage the food supply had almost given out, tho it had been supplemented by about 300 musk-oxen and 50 deer, shot by the Eskimos. The musk-ox meat, Commander Peary says, was excellent and had the property of warming the blood immediately after being eaten, while the skin, which is heavily furred, was used for covering when the men were sleeping. After getting a good distance south he entered a fierce snow-storm, which drove the party out of its course. It continued over a week with great violence, the mercury falling to 75 degrees below zero. By the time the storm subsided the little band was almost completely worn out.

But, nothing daunted, Peary immediately set out to recover his lost course. Before he succeeded, the pangs of hunger threatened to drive the Eskimos mad, and Peary was compelled to kill some of his dogs to supply their wants. Dog meat at this juncture was a luxury and the commander enjoyed it as well as the Eskimos. When he returned to the ship only 3 dogs out of 17 remained, fourteen having been eaten, together with 100 more musk-oxen, and 50 deer which had been killed by the bows and arrows of the Eskimos on the homeward journey.

Clarke, who was in charge of one of the relief-parties, also went astray, wandering 160 miles from the ship. He was unable to find his way back, and to sustain himself until rescue came was obliged to subsist on dog flesh. He had five dogs, and as each tired out it was killed. Part of the flesh he ate himself, the rest went to the remaining dogs. Three dogs were thus killed and eaten. Clarke's experience was even worse than Peary's, and he has not yet fully recovered. He almost broke down as he related his story. It was to Peary that he owed his life in the end. The commander came across his tracks and reached him when his party was in extremes. Captain Bartlett and the others in charge of relief-parties also had terrible experiences, all of which were borne with heroic fortitude. Ryan's party ran short of food and had to eat three of their dogs.

The dash for the pole and the return voyage completed, Peary prepared to come south, and on July 4, one year after leaving Sydney, "Old Glory" was hoisted to the masthead of the *Roosevelt* and her prow was turned southward.

While the attempt to reach the pole was attended with great danger and extraordinary hazard, the homeward passage was accomplished amid even greater peril, from which it has not yet entirely escaped. After getting out of the ice the ship struggled on in the most boisterous weather in the remembrance of any of the crew. Storm followed storm with ever-increasing force. For sixty-eight days the steamer was practically at the mercy of the waves and ice, and in that time covered only 200 miles. Contact with the ice broke away two blades of her propeller and the stern-post and also the rudder-post, and otherwise damaged her stern. A gale carried the foretopmast overboard, with the jibboom and headgear, and damaged the bow. These damages resulted during several unsuccessful attempts to reach Victoria Head, where some food-stuffs had been stored on the way north for an emergency supply. The food was now badly needed. The Eskimos who were aboard helped to reduce the amount during the winter, and for

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a long time the crew were on an allowance of two meals a day.

The winter again setting in, it was decided to abandon the idea of reaching Victoria Head, and on September 16 the voyage was continued south. A little fine weather followed, and then another storm came on. Had the ship been less strongly constructed, the expedition would have come to grief.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Friend in Need.—AUTOMOBILIST (to another who has broken down)—"Can I be of any assistance to you?"

THE AFFLICTED ONE (under the machine)—"Yes, sir. That lady you see is my wife. I'll be obliged if you will kindly answer her questions and keep her amused while I'm fixing this infernal machine."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

He Was It.—One afternoon the proprietor of an animal-store said to his young clerk:

"Tom, I'm going upstairs to work on the books. If any one comes in for a live animal let me know. You can attend to selling the stuffed animals yourself."

About half an hour later in came a gentleman with his son and asked Tom if he could show him a live monkey. To the customer's amazement the clerk ran to the foot of the stairs and yelled,

"Come down, come down, sir; *you're* wanted!"—*Judge's Library.*

Thoughtful of Him.—"Did ye get damages fer being in that railway accident, Bill?"

"Sure; fifty dollars for me and fifty fer the missus."

"The missus? I didn't hear she was hurt."

"She wasn't; but I had the presence o' mind to fetch her one on the head with me foot."—*Harper's Weekly.*

At Last He Objected.—FOOTPAD (with revolver)—"Hold up yer hands!

VICTIM—"You can go through me if you want to, but I'll be dad-dinged if I'm going to hold up my hand any more! I'm tired of doing it. You're the third since I left the lodge."—*Chicago Tribune.*

How He Rose to the Office.—"Were you carefully brought up, my lad?" asked the merchant of the applicant for a situation.

"Please, sir, yes, sir. I came up in the lift," said the respectful youth.—*Tit-Bits.*

What They Took.—BENDICK—"Tom Jones asked Jerry Smith to 'come in and take something.'"

BIBLUS—"What did he take?"

BENDICK—"Whisky. And then a policeman came along, and the saloon-keeper asked him to 'come in and take something.'"

BIBLUS—"What did he take?"

BENDICK—"He took Tom and Jerry."—*Catholic Abstainer.*

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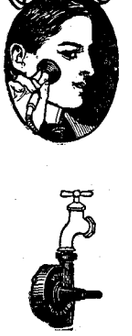

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A Question.—At a teachers' conference in Berlin one of the school-principals rose to propose the toast "Long live the teachers!"

"On what?" inquired a meager, pallid, young assistant instructor, in a hollow voice.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Where He Got It.—MR. HOGAN—"Where did Oi git th' black oye? Oh, Oi'm just afther bein' initiated."

MR. KELLEY—"Into what society?"

MR. HOGAN—"Into th' society av me mother-in-law."—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Seeing Beneath the Surface.—"But can you explain why the strikers refrained from doing you any injury?" asked the reporter.

"At the last moment," replied the strike-breaker, as he glanced furtively around, "they discovered that I was wearing a union suit."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

As an Inspiration.—Little Johnnie, having in his possession a couple of bantam hens, which laid very small eggs, suddenly hit on a plan. Going the next morning to the fowl-run, Johnnie's father was surprized to find an ostrich-egg tied to one of the beams, and above it a card with the words:

"Keep your eye on this and do your best."—*Tit-Bits.*

At the Fair.—"Give me the lunch-basket, wifey. Don't you see we are sure to lose each other in this crowd?"—*Translated from* Fliegende Blaetter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

He Agreed.—"But, Captain, the most happy marriages are often made between people who are quite opposites."

"That is the reason why I am looking out for a rich wife!"—*Translated from* Fliegende Blaetter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Meant Well.—ELDERLY COQUET—"I don't like this furniture. It isn't suitable for my style."

DEALER—"What do you say to something antique?"—*Translated from* Meggendorfer Blaetter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Obliging an Old Friend.—"What are you in such a great hurry for?"

"I am going to the funeral of my chief, and there is nothing he hates like unpunctuality!"—*Translated from* Meggendorfer Blaetter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Simple!—HUSBAND—"My dear Emily, why is it I am always in the wrong!"

WIFE—"Because I am always in the right."—*Translated from* Meggendorfer Blaetter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Good Patient.—FIRST PHYSICIAN—"He has got a hereditary trouble?"

SECOND PHYSICIAN—"Yes. I hope to hand his case down to my son."—*Harper's Bazar.*

High or Low.—MRS. BAKER—"I wish, dear, that you would design my winter hat for me."

MR. BAKER (an architect)—"All right, my love, I will. Shall it be a sky-scraper or a bungalow?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

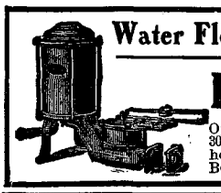
Flattering.—"How much postage will this require?" asked the young author. "It is one of my manuscripts."

"Two cents an ounce," answered the post-office clerk. "That's first-class matter."

"Oh, thank you!"—*Judge.*

How to Win.—"Unfortunately, the evil in me always gains the victory."

"Well, marry. Then your better half will always be victorious."—*Bombe.*



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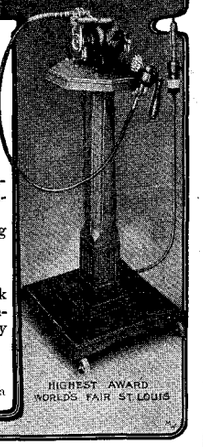

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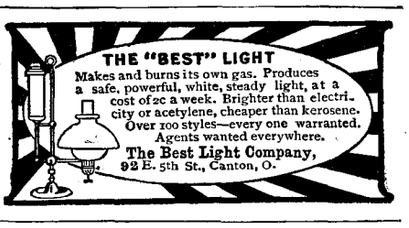

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

November 16.—Mr. Lebaudy's dirigible balloon is maneuvered successfully in France, staying in the air for an hour and covering a distance of twenty miles.

November 17.—Russia's new cruiser, the *Rurik*, is launched at Barrow-on-Furness, England.

November 18.—As a protest against the Italian Government's award of an armor-plate contract to the Midvale Steel Company, a strike of 3,000 employees of the Terni Steel Works, Milan, is ordered.

A bomb is exploded in St. Peter's, at Rome, causing a panic among the congregation, but doing no damage.

November 19.—The granting to an American company of a large concession on the Congo is regarded in Antwerp as a move to involve the United States in any future trouble in the Free State.

Several English woman suffragists are arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct in attempting to enter the House of Commons.

Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the London *Daily Mail*, offers a prize of $50,000 for an aeroplane race to occur next spring.

November 20.—French troops, taking church inventories, encounter considerable resistance in some places.

Earl Grey, British Foreign Secretary, declares that unless reforms are introduced in the Congo Free State he will take steps for international action.

November 21.—President Roosevelt promises the inhabitants of Porto Rico that he will do all in his power to have them admitted to citizenship.

November 22.—More than a score of persons are killed or injured by the collision of the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* and the *Orinoco*, off Cherbourg.

Vice-Admiral von Eickstedt announces that the German Navy will use only turbine engines in the future, experiments with cruisers having shown their superiority.

Domestic.

November 16.—Floods in Washington and Oregon cause the loss of six lives and cost the farming and lumbering interests hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Hearst reports his gubernatorial campaign expenses as $256,370. Mr. Hughes spent $618.55.

November 17.—The commission which met in Chicago at the suggestion of the President to draft uniform life-insurance laws concludes its work, and the sixteen proposed acts will be presented this winter in thirty-seven legislatures.

President Roosevelt completes his inspection of the Panama Canal and leaves Colon for Porto Rico.

November 18.—Senator Beveridge announces his intention to present a bill to Congress prohibiting child labor throughout the country.

A wind and rain storm does much damage in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas, razing buildings and killing five persons.

November 19.—The Protestant Episcopal court of review sustains the verdict of the ecclesiastical trial court that the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church in Rochester, N. Y., was guilty of heresy, and he will be suspended from the ministry.

Andrew Carnegie promises a fund of $1,000,000 for an international peace campaign to be conducted by Congressman Bartholdt.

President Roosevelt signs an order placing Chairman Shonts, of the Canal Commission, in supreme control of the Canal Zone, thus abolishing the office of governor, and making all department chiefs responsible to Mr. Shonts.

Secretary Root, in a speech in Kansas City, advocates a world-wide peace, made possible by closer commercial relations between nations.

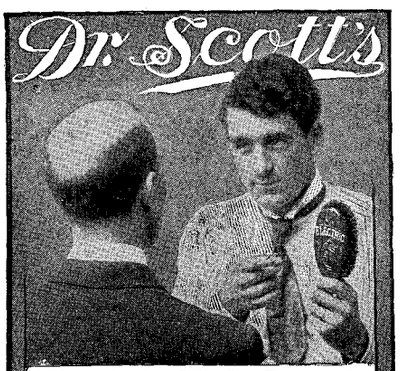
The War Department suspends execution of the order discharging negro troops for taking part in the shooting-affray at Brownsville, Texas.

November 20.—Secretary Root makes a notable speech at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Kansas City, upon the conditions of South-American trade and what this country should do to secure it.

November 21.—The American Federation of Labor sends a message to President Roosevelt asking him to investigate conditions in Porto Rico with a view to helping labor there.

November 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in Kansas City, indorses Secretary Root's proposal for increased foreign commerce, and favors the ship-subsidy plan to reach this end.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the income of the railroads of the country shows that the gross earnings in the last fiscal year exceeded $2,300,000,000.



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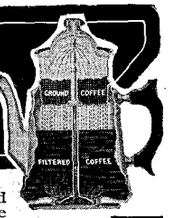

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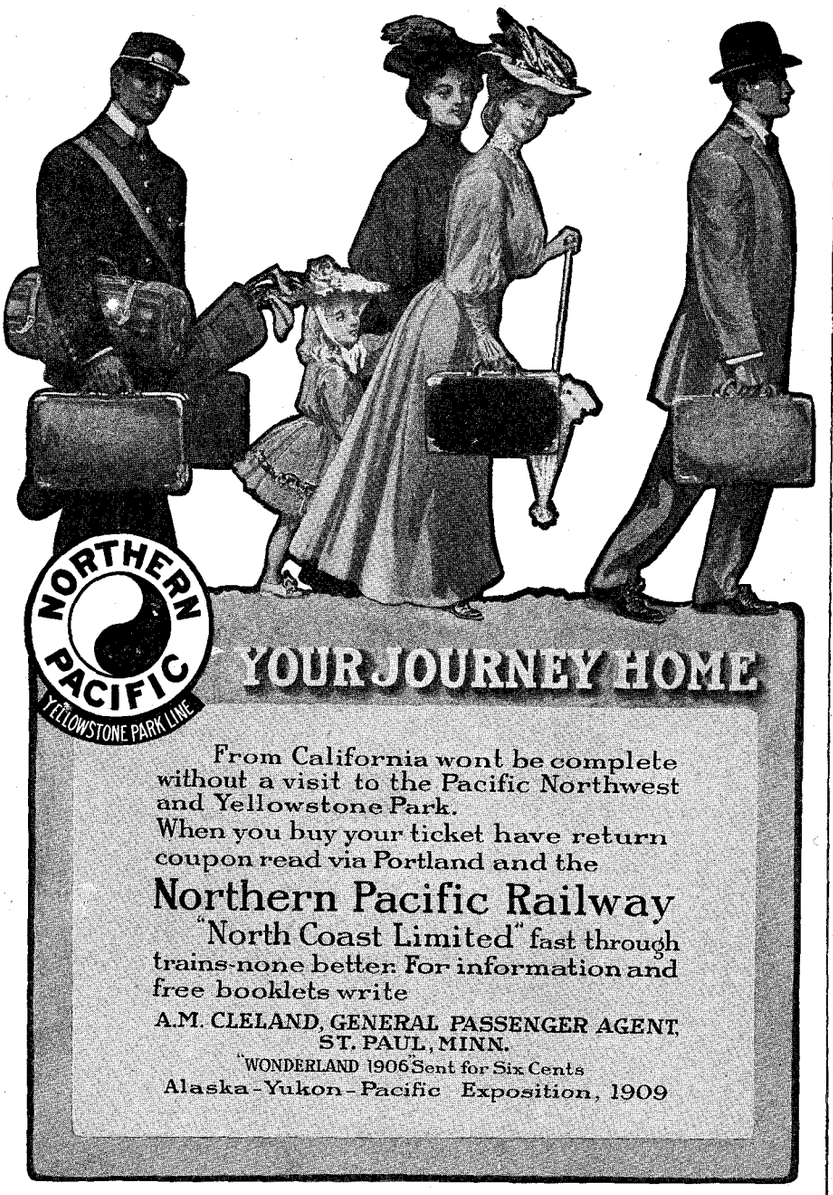
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. M. B.," Richmond, Va.—"What is the origin of 'yellow journalism'? Did not somebody having in mind 'screaming' headlines characterize some paper as a 'yeller'? (2) What is the orgin of the term 'hobo'?"

(1) The term "yellow journalism" owes its origin to the creation of a certain "yellow kid" whose escapades formed the chief feature of the so-called comic supplements of certain newspapers noted for the sensational character of their contents. In New York there were two papers of the kind, and rivalry was engendered when the father of the yellow kid changed his field of activity from one sheet to the other. Then each newspaper claimed that the "only original yellow kid" was star-boarder in its editorial rooms. In due time and after suffering from a surfeit of publicity the poor yellow kid passed away, but left his reputation, like the minstrel boy's harp, behind him. His sensational adventures gave way to increased sensationalism in the news columns so that the transition from yellow kid to yellow journalism was but a step. From this incident, and not from any perversion of language, did the phrase originate. (2) The origin of the word *hobo*, used to designate an idle, shiftless, wandering workman, ranking scarcely above the tramp, is not known. It may be that the word is derived from the Japanese "hobo," meaning "here and there," but it is possible that it came into English through the French, *hautbois*; English, *hautboy*, with a variant form *hobo*. The hobo, modern *oboe*, is a wooden wind-instrument which was formerly much used by itinerant musicians (who were spoken of also as *hobos*) who in traveling from place to place played their way for food and lodging.

"J. E. J.," Batchellerville, N. Y., and "W. C. E.," Boston, Mass.—"What is the meaning of the word *pogrom* that I see frequently in the columns of THE LITERARY DIGEST?"

"Pogrom" is a Russian word used to designate a race-riot or other local disturbance incited by officials.

"W. A. F.," Brainerd, Minn.—"What does the *gloaming* mean? Is it not something different from the ordinary twilight? Is it seen elsewhere in Europe than in Scotland?"

"Gloaming" is the dusk of early evening; evening twilight. Some writers have applied the term to the twilight of the morning, as Tristram, "the gloaming of approaching dawn," but this is a use for the nonce. Gloaming is not restricted to Scotland, it is seen in all the northern countries of Europe.

"L. T. M.," New York.—"Is it correct to say 'With many thanks'? I used the expression 'With much thanks,' and was told it was absolutely wrong, because *thanks* was plural. Was I wrong?"

It is quite correct to say "With many thanks" if the intention is to convey an idea of appreciation for the thing done that is more intense and less formal than can be exprest by "Thank you." The use of "much thanks" is permissible. Shakespeare wrote "For this relief much thanks," and in his time "much" was a synonym for "many." In this sense modern dictionaries generally mark the meaning obsolete or provincial.

"B. F. T.," Paris, Tex.—"Is it correct to say, 'The acoustics of this building are very poor'?"

The noun *acoustics*, tho plural in form, is singular in construction, and always takes a verb in the singular. Therefore, "The acoustics of the building *is* poor" is correct.

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The Literary Digest Classified Columns

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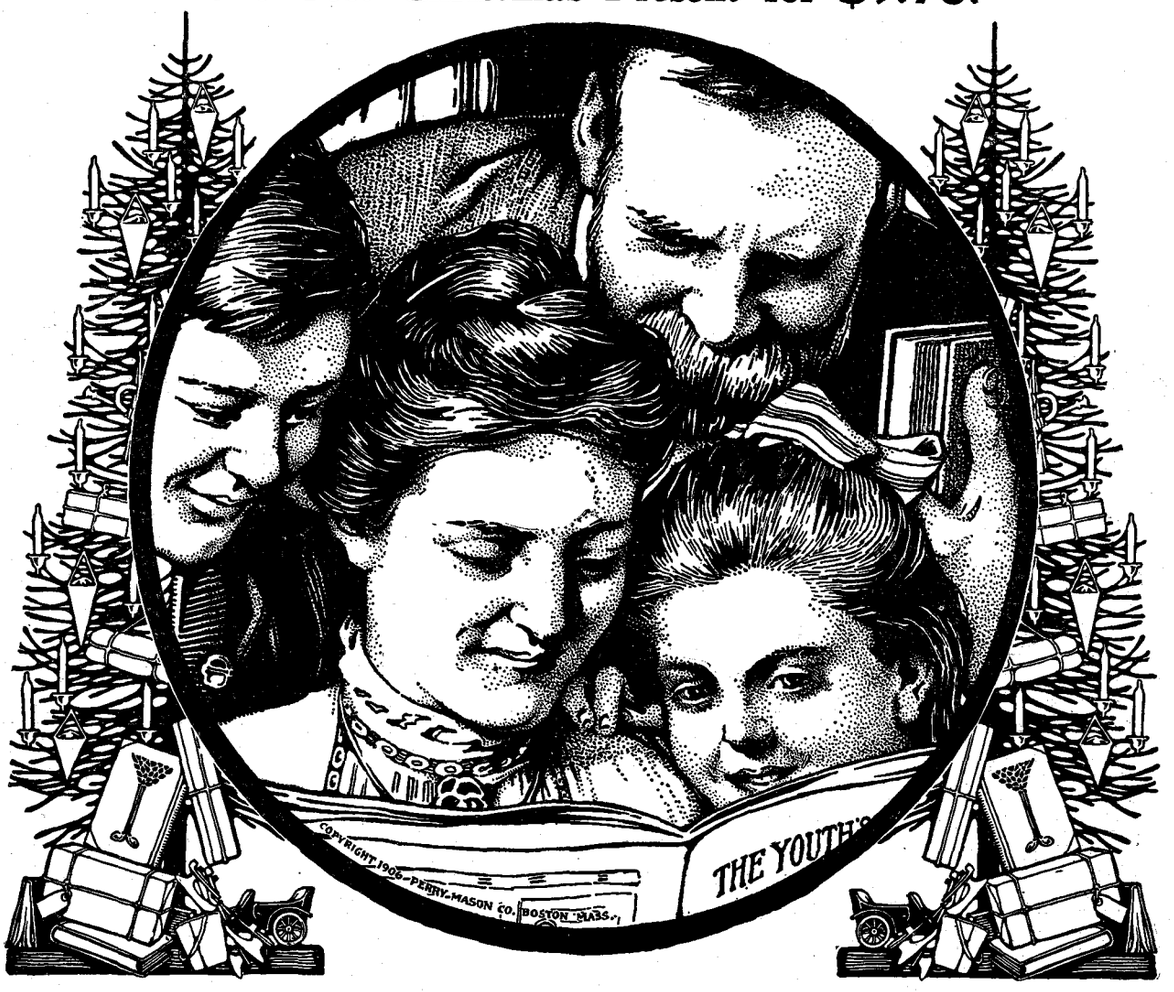

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